SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS 1900

Journal of FORESTRY

October 1960
Volume 58
Number 10

60th Anniversary Issue

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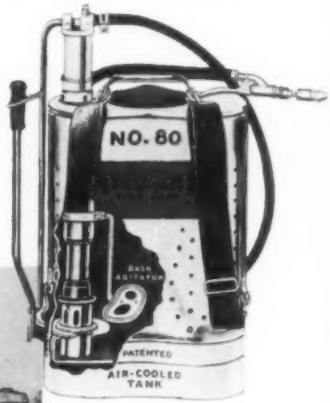

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Journal of Forestry

OCTOBER 1960

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Photo courtesy Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau

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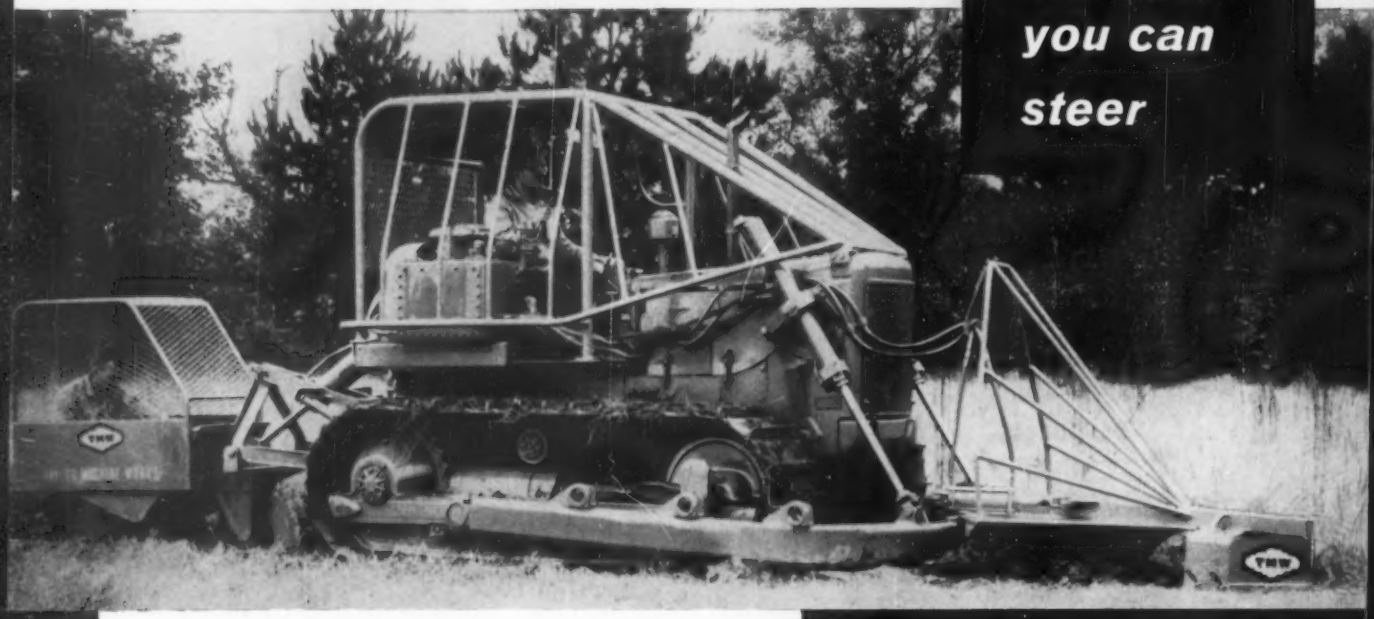
TIMBER GROWERS DREAM

and Woodland Tree Planter

with front-end fire plow you can steer



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These two Taylor tools are an unbeatable team to save you time and money in your forest management program. The Timber Growers Dream does an efficient job of protecting and improving your forest through the cutting of an erosion-resistant five-foot wide, flat fire line through almost any kind of woods.

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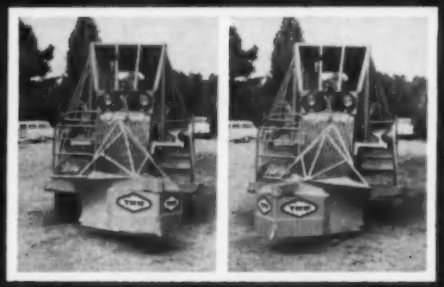
The flat furrow which the Timber Growers Dream cuts makes an ideal seedbed for seedlings. The Woodland Tree Planter was designed to be used behind the tractor on which the plow is mounted and utilize this fine seedbed. Seedlings can be planted easily and efficiently in areas inaccessible with other planters.

Put this Taylor Team to work in your forest management program.



POSITIVE STEERING of plow from cab enables operator to select the best line of travel and follow it easily and quickly.

FIRE LINE cut by front-mounted plow produces perfect planting conditions for seedlings. Planter operator's job is made easier and more efficient.

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Weight	21 lb.	24 lb.
Drive	direct	gear (3:1)
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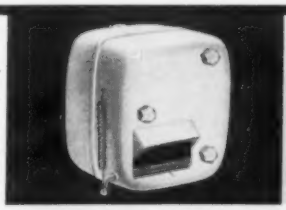

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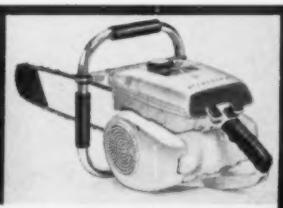

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from which to choose
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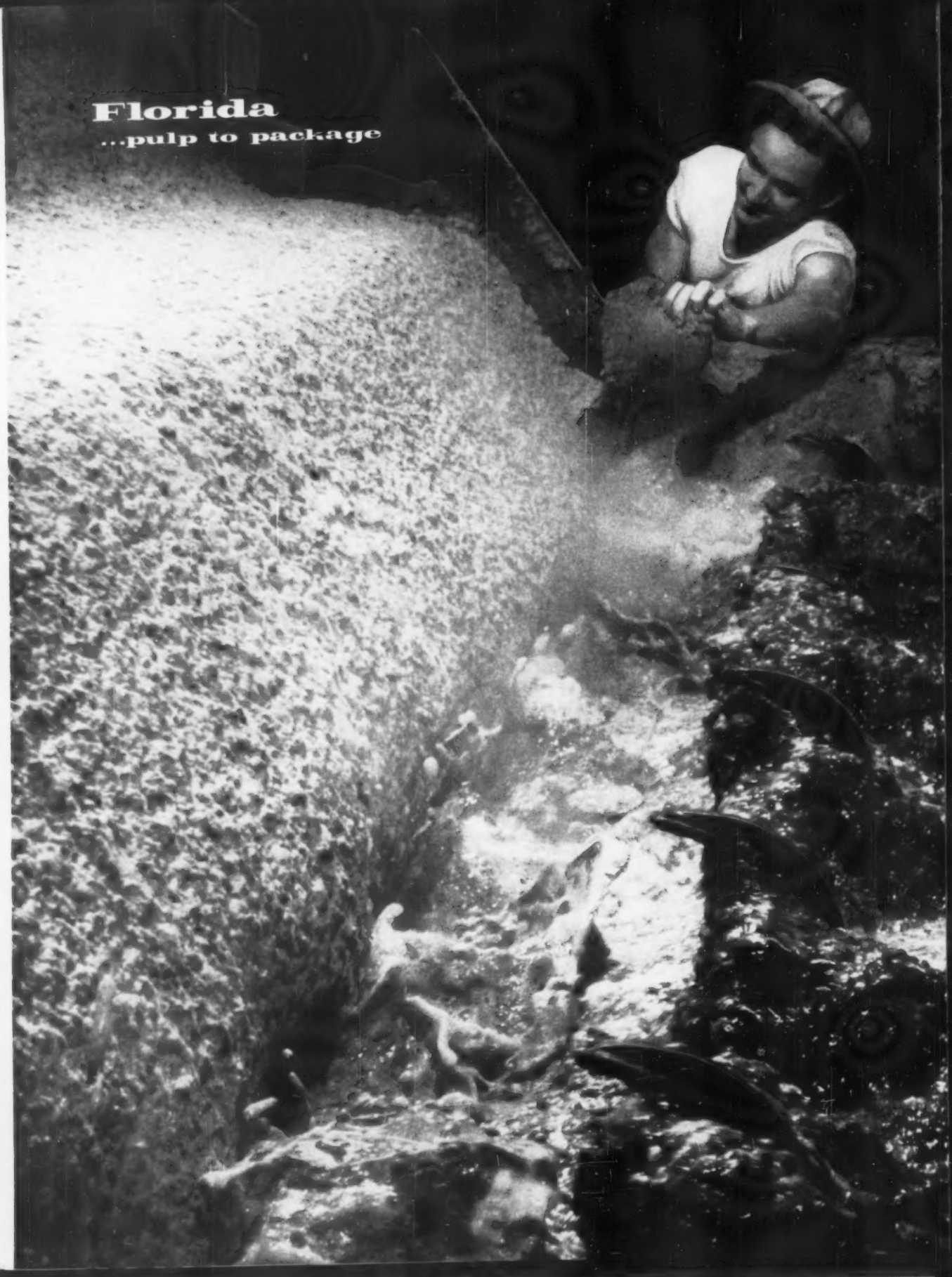

Florida
...pulp to package

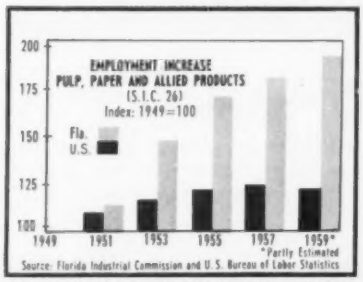
Florida

...pulp to package

BEHIND FLORIDA'S FAMED BEACHES lie 21 million acres of commercial forest lands which produce an annual crop of $453 million worth of products. These lands, carefully managed, constitute a virtually inexhaustible source of raw materials for the state's paper, lumber, chemical and related industries.

In the decade preceding 1957, the last year for which figures are available, value added by manufacture of paper and related products in Florida rose from $56 million to $173 million annually—an increase of 209 per cent. The national gain was 94 per cent.

In 1957, Florida stood third among all states in production of pulp and second in manufacture of paper and paperboard. And since 1957, employment in the paper industry in Florida has increased steadily, while nationwide there has been a slight drop.



GIANT MILLS GROW EVEN LARGER

ST. REGIS PAPER COMPANY has increased employment in its Pensacola plant to 2,400 in the last three years . . . in its Jacksonville plant, from 500 to 850.

BUCKEYE CELLULOSE CORPORATION, Foley, doubled its facilities with a $20 million expansion last year.

HUDSON PULP & PAPER CORPORATION increased workers to 2,073 in Palatka. International Paper Company employs almost 1,600 in Panama City.

A significant newcomer is Florida Gulf Fibre Company, which is building a $13.5 million semi-chemical corrugating medium mill in Port St. Joe to utilize the state's vast and relatively unexploited supplies of hardwood.

PAPER BOXES ARE BIG BUSINESS

In paper box and container manufacture, Florida is becoming more and more prominent. Owens-Illinois Glass Company has a container plant as well as a paper mill in Jacksonville. The American Can Company's Tampa plant makes fibre containers.

Container Corporation of America has facilities at Fernandina Beach. In Miami, Benner Box Company, Inc., is one of a dozen manufacturers supplying containers for Florida-made products.

Capacity of Florida's pulp mills has more than doubled since 1951 and is still growing.

CHEMICALS COME FROM THE FORESTS

By-products of Florida's pulp and paper mills provide the basis for many chemical operations. Glidden Company's plant in Port St. Joe produces tall oil, fatty acids and rosins from by-products of the St. Joe Paper Company. Arizona Chemical Company in Panama City utilizes by-products of the nearby International Paper Company.

Abundant pine stumps are a source of materials for Florida's $30 million naval stores industry. Gulf Naval Stores Company opened a multi-million-dollar plant in De Soto County in 1958 to extract turpentine, pine oil, rosin, dipentene and other chemicals. Heyden-Newport Chemical Corporation recently began a similar operation in Telogia.

NEW TREES GROW BY THE MILLION

Lumber, of course, is the traditional forest "crop," and the wholesale manufactured value of lumber, plywood and related products derived from Florida's trees in 1957 exceeded $83 million.

Rayonier, Inc., which has a 500-man chemical cellulose plant at Fernandina Beach, operates slash-pine nurseries like this to insure its future source of timber. Individual land owners get seedlings from the state's Forest Service which is distributing 140 million trees this year.

To preserve its forests, Florida has embarked on the largest tree farm program in the nation—five million acres under industry and state supervision.

ST. JOE PAPER COMPANY, for instance, is engaged in constant reforestation of more than 1,000,000 acres of woodlands which it owns.

Slash pine, the state's dominant tree, matures rapidly in Florida's favorable climate. Pulpwood can be grown in 12 to 15 years, sawlogs in 20 to 30. Experimentation is being conducted by the University of Florida and the U.S. Forest Service in developing even faster growing trees.

The Florida Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station at Gainesville has discovered processes by which the state's vast areas of scrub oak can be used for making book and bond papers. Also at the Station, a revolutionary continuous pulping operation has been developed. In this project, as in others, industry has co-operated.

OTHER INDUSTRIES ALSO THRIVING

Electronics and related industries, relatively insignificant a decade ago, are now a $180 million business.

In fabricated metal products, employment was 3,000 in 1949. Today, it is estimated to be 14,500.

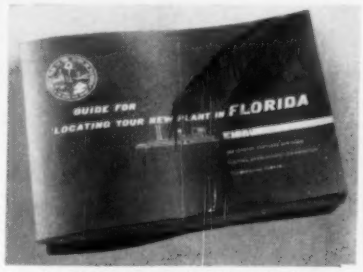
Between 1947 and 1957, value added by manufacture in chemicals increased 583 per cent to $196 million.

Miami is now a world center for aircraft maintenance with 200 manufacturers and distributors in the area.

YOUR INQUIRY IS CONFIDENTIAL

If you are seriously considering locating a plant or branch in Florida, special studies can be prepared, tailored to your needs. These can cover markets, manpower, transportation, supplier industries or other factors of importance to you. Reports may be on either a state-wide or regional basis.

We will assist you in screening available plant sites. Conferences with community leaders may be arranged if desired, but unless authorized, your company identity will not be revealed.



New booklet explains in detail how the Industrial Services Division of the Florida Development Commission is equipped to help you locate your plant advantageously. Write for it.

Write to B. R. Fuller, Jr., Executive Director, Florida Development Commission, 4017-1 Carlton Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

For more general information about industrial Florida, ask for the file folder, Profile of Progress, *covering resources, research, power and water, climate and living conditions, taxes and government and industrial growth as well as markets, manpower and transportation.*

See industrial Florida for yourself. Write State of Florida, Dept. B, Carlton Building, Tallahassee, for a 100-page "Vacation Guide."

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THE NEL-SPOT HAND GUN

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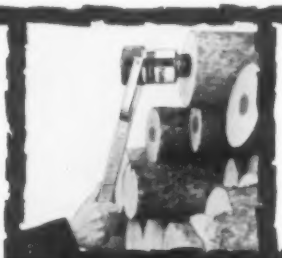
Provides a simple way to identify trees or logs by banding, numbering, lettering, writing or spotting. Ideal for C.F.I. work, boundary marking, seed tree or other special marking.



THE NEL-SPOT PAINT HAMMER AND LOG MARKING PAINT

For fast and economical end marking of forest products. No more dip sticks, dripping brushes or open paint buckets. A slight tap of the applicator leaves a bright durable, water resistant paint mark. Many colors available.

THE NELSON COMPANY

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"THREE PLANTS TO SERVE YOU"

Journal of Forestry

Official Organ of the Society of American Foresters

An Anniversary Appraisal

Editorial

Charles A. Connaughton, President
Society of American Foresters

THIS ISSUE of the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY commemorates our anniversary. It honors the fact that 60 years ago seven men founded the Society of American Foresters. It recognizes, furthermore, that these men with a common interest in forestry visualized the need for a forum to analyze and consider subjects of professional interest. Also, it recognizes that from this small and quiet start a strong and dynamic professional society has grown to a position of major influence on the American scene.

Obviously, in the process of growth from seven to approximately 14,000 members, the course of events has not all been smooth nor was progress made without some lost motion and mistakes. Over-all, however, the results can be viewed with pride by all SAF members. We now have a firmly joined Society dedicated to objectives, as stated in our Constitution, which have stood the test of time.

Everyone has had an opportunity to review these objectives but on this anniversary there is justification for restating them and briefly analyzing their fulfillment. As stated in the Constitution, the SAF objectives are:

1. To represent, advance, and protect the interests and standards of the profession of forestry.
2. To provide a medium for exchange of professional thought.
3. To promote the science, practice, and standards of forestry in America.

As for Objective 1, what does the SAF do to "represent, advance, and protect" your professional interests and standards? This question could invoke a long list of details but such a list is not feasible here and a few highlights must suffice. As a guiding principle in fulfilling this objective we have the "Foresters' Code of Ethics" adopted in 1948. This code sets forth the framework of action and establishes the tone of the service that your SAF officers endeavor to provide the membership. Particularly, does it guide the Executive Secretary in the multitude of day-to-day decisions that he must make with and on behalf of the membership. One sidelight of real significance in this respect is the outstanding manner in which the SAF is represented with other professional societies by the Executive Secretary and by individual members under special appointment for that purpose.

In complying with Objective 1, the SAF Council may and does exercise the referendum to secure membership reaction. Fortunately, in terms of efficient operation of the Society, the referendum is not often needed but when it is necessary there is no hesitation to use it. You are urged to vote your convictions on each referendum ballot that reaches you.

In passing from Objective 1, special mention must be made of the SAF's interest and activity in forestry education. The Society's work in developing standards of accreditation and subsequent evaluation of schools under these standards constitutes a major professional accomplishment extending through many years. Accreditation is only one phase of forestry education in which the SAF has stepped forward. Various publications, such as the *Forestry Handbook* and *Forestry Terminology*, are SAF creations designed to raise our professional level with improved knowledge.

In reference to Objective 2, two items stand out. As a medium of exchange of professional forestry thought, your JOURNAL OF FORESTRY has no equal. This well-edited JOURNAL reaches every SAF member. All do not regard it or use it in the same manner but all must admit it is the leading device in America for disseminating forestry knowledge.

In the strictly technical field, the publications *Forest Science* (quarterly) and *Forest Science Monographs* (longer articles) serve a real purpose in dissemination of basic forestry information. These publications as a supplement to the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY give the SAF a well-rounded set of periodic releases.

As a second point of emphasis under Objective 2, the sponsorship of meetings by the SAF must be recognized. National, Section, and Chapter meetings — each serves a purpose. The amount to which members benefit from these meetings depends on how much they put into them. More and more foresters are finding, however, that they cannot discharge their own duties and responsibilities satisfactorily without the professional association that

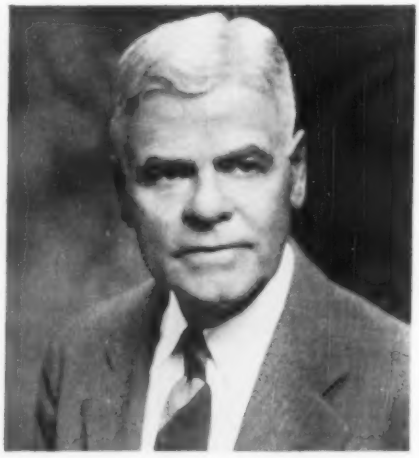
technical meetings and discussions provide.

Objective 3 is an implementation of the two other objectives. The key word is "promote." This calls on the SAF to step forward and assist in establishing the place of forestry in America. To fulfill this requirement, the SAF has frequently appeared before the public on matters of professional import. Of real importance, also, is our participation with groups concerned with natural resource conservation. Some of these groups are scientific and professional, others are made up of laymen with conservation interests. In every case, relationships with the SAF are tied to a mutual interest in natural resources and the public need for these resources. The details of SAF interests are not in all instances in full harmony with other groups and when this occurs a SAF position is taken and held that is considered paramount to the professional well-being of foresters.

All SAF members and, most particularly, the officers know that there are real opportunities to strengthen the Society and perform greater membership service. We will work toward that purpose. In the process, each member's help and suggestions are sought. Particularly are these sought for Section and Chapter deliberations which, in turn, can be submitted with firm recommendations to the national level.

On this anniversary, the officers of the SAF hope that you are constructively interested in strengthening and improving our organization. At the same time, we hope you will take a look back over the past 60 years with gratitude to those whose efforts have made possible the enviable development of the little group of seven members in 1900 to almost 14,000 in 1960.

RALPH SHELDON HOSMER



WILLIAM LOGAN HALL

Surviving Charter Members and Fellows of the Society of American Foresters

The Society of American Foresters: An Historical Summary

The year 1960 marks the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Society of American Foresters. It also rounds out the first sixty years of the profession of forestry in the United States. For it may be said that American forestry, as a recognized profession, began with the establishment of the Society in 1900.

Only a handful of men who had been trained for professional forestry was on hand in the United States in that year. Nearly all were early members of the organization that was to set the standards for a new American profession, and to play a leading part in the development of its practice in this country.

On the occasion of the golden anniversary of the Society of American Foresters in 1950, Ralph S. Hosmer, Charter Member, Past President, and Fellow, wrote a comprehensive and definitive account of the Society's first fifty years. His paper was published in the November, 1950 issue of the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY. *The following passages, comprising Part I of this article, are condensed from that paper and give some of the highlights of the Society's establishment and its first five decades of accomplishment.*

Part I: The First Half Century (1900-1950)

Ralph S. Hosmer

TAKEN as a whole, conditions at the turn of the century were favorable to the advance of forestry. During his twelve years of service as chief of the Division of Forestry, from 1886 to 1898, Bernhard E. Fernow had made a deeper impression than was at that time realized. The campaign of popular education begun a quarter of a century earlier was bearing fruit. Inspired originally by men like Carl Schurz, George P. Marsh, and Franklin B. Hough, public interest in forestry had been awakened to a considerable degree and was spreading rapidly. To promote better understanding of forestry was a task at which The American Forestry Association was hard at work. The organized bodies of the scientific men of the nation had taken a firm stand behind forestry, and on several occasions had backed desirable legislation.

Most important of all, Congress had enacted two laws basic to the support of national forests. Under the act of 1891, authorizing the creation of forest reserves, more than forty million acres had been set apart from the public domain by the proclamations of three Presidents. The Administration Act of 1897 had been passed, even if as yet it was not efficiently operative.

Notable Beginnings

At the head of the Division of Forestry in the U. S. Department of Agriculture a young and vigorous forester had just taken hold. Equipped by European training, Gifford Pinchot brought to his work zeal and enthusiasm, coupled with the gifts of foresight and common sense and, unquestionably, of leadership. His offers of advice and assistance, made in 1898 to owners of forest land, had aroused widespread response. For two successive years the appropriations for the Division of Forestry had almost doubled in amount. But even this did not make it possible to meet all the new opportunities. Forestry was indeed moving from the office and lecture platform out into the woods.

In the United States professional education in forestry had just started. The College of Forestry at Cornell was in its third year. The first graduate, Ralph C. Bryant, had received the initial degree that June. Carl A. Schenck's school at Biltmore dated back no further. The Yale Forest School, established under endowment from the Pinchot family, had opened its doors that autumn.

The problem was how to bring to pass what a few men saw needed to be done. As a member of the committee of the National Academy of Sciences set up to study the forest lands of the public domain, Mr. Pinchot had seen clearly the necessity of a broad national program of forestry. He realized that to carry such a program forward successfully, men trained in forestry were required. Enthusiasm and team work were essential. Even more so were high standards and the establishment of forestry on a firm foundation, on a level of dignity equal to that of the other professions. It was from Mr. Pinchot's concept of what forestry should be and how its work should be administered that the Society of American Foresters sprang. His associates were actuated by his zeal and inspired by his dynamic personality. As has often been said, forestry became to them a cause. Because of this the impossible had for them no terrors.

SAF Organized

Such was the background on November 30, 1900 when seven men assembled at the call of Gifford Pinchot in his office as forester in

THE AUTHOR is a Charter Member, Past President, and Fellow of the Society of American Foresters.

the Department of Agriculture. From the brief minutes kept by Henry S. Graves, secretary pro tem, it appears that "the object of the meeting was to discuss the feasibility of organizing a Society of American Foresters." Mr. Pinchot was elected temporary chairman and Mr. Graves temporary secretary. Present at the meeting were Gifford Pinchot, Henry S. Graves, Overton W. Price, Edward T. Allen, William L. Hall, Ralph S. Hosmer, and Thomas H. Sherrard.

At a later meeting in December, eight foresters, some resident elsewhere than in Washington, were elected to active membership: E. M. Griffith, James W. Toumey, C. A. Schenck, B. E. Fernow, Filibert Roth, F. E. Olmsted, George B. Sudworth, and Horace B. Ayres. Including the original seven charter members, the Society thus started with an active membership of fifteen. And under Article 3, Section 2, the Constitution read: "Active members shall be professional foresters of achievement."

The final business was the election of thirteen Associate Members. Their names may well be listed, in that among them were most of those in the United States who at that time ranked as leaders in the forestry movement. These original Associate Members were: James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York, William F. Fox of New York, C. C. Andrews of Minnesota, F. H. Newell, Henry Gannett, Arnold Hague, Charles D. Walcott, Frederick V. Coville, J. A. Holmes, Edward A. Bowers, Otto J. J. Luebkert, and George P. Whittlesey.

The purpose of the Society was summed up in Article 2 of the Constitution: "The object of this Society shall be to further the cause of forestry in America by fostering a spirit of comradeship among foresters; by creating opportunities for a free interchange of views upon forestry and allied subjects; and by disseminating a knowledge of the purpose and achievements of forestry."

Although now expressed in other and broader terms, these three basic objectives stand today as at the start as the guiding principles of the Society.

The First Decade (1901-1910)

Naturally enough, in its earlier years the Society was very closely bound up with the Division and Bureau of Forestry—after 1905 the Forest Service. Until 1908, except for the faculties of the forestry schools and a few technically trained men in the forestry departments of some of the eastern states, practically all those entitled to be called foresters were in the employ of the federal government, for the most part with headquarters in Washington.

There, too, for each of several winters, beginning with that of 1899-1900, was a considerable group of young college men, working for the Division of Forestry. These men had been student assistants during the previous summers in the field parties that were needed to gather working plan data. Subsequently, most of these men were graduated from schools of forestry. In those early winters they worked as computors. The stipend paid them, while in Washington, was $40 a month. Although not eligible to membership in the Society, they were welcome at its open meetings.

The activities of the Society in its earlier years consisted largely of meetings at weekly intervals from autumn to spring. Executive meetings, held once a month, were open only to members. At the open meetings carefully prepared papers were read by members or invited guests, followed by discussion.

Mr. Pinchot opened his home to its meetings. Under the delightful auspices of 1615 Rhode Island Avenue was thus inaugurated what came to be known by foresters, and somewhat enviously by others, as "The Baked Apple Club." For it was Mr. Pinchot's custom, after the paper of the evening and the discussion, to invite the group to adjourn to the spacious dining room, panelled high in black walnut, where an ample supply of baked apples and ginger bread, with large pitchers of milk, frequently refilled, was always ready.

What was also important to the younger members of the Society was the opportunity to meet outstanding persons in the scientific and other branches of the federal government. To this end Mr. Pinchot made it a point to invite as his guests many with whom the young foresters could have come in contact in no other way. High ranking public officers, such as F. H. Newell, E. A. Bowers, C. Hart Merriam of the Biological Survey, Henry Gannett and Bailey Willis of the Geological Survey, and that all-round scientist, W J McGee, were frequent attendants. Among the speakers in 1900-1901 was Joseph A. Holmes of North Carolina, and in 1901-1902 James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

President Roosevelt Speaks

Without question the most important of the early meetings was the one in the evening of March 26, 1903 when Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, appeared before the Society. Breaking a tradition that the President does not speak in private houses, he gave the foresters suggestions, straight from the shoulder, as to how they should carry on. That address is the initial article in Volume 1, Number 1 of the *Proceedings* of the Society, May 1905.

After 1903 the place of some of the meetings shifted to the Atlantic Building, 930 F Street, N. W., which since March 1901 had become the home of the Bureau of Forestry. Some of the older members recall meetings at Mr. Pinchot's home in later years, but the baked apple parties belong to the early days. Subsequently, after the formation of the Washington Section, its meetings were for a time held at the homes of the members, then at the Cosmos Club.

The list of members published in 1907 shows 97 Active and 48 Associate Members. Among those who had shown conspicuous interest in forestry who were added to the

latter grade in the early years were George P. Ahern, Charles E. Bessey, W. H. Brewer, Morris K. Jessup, Charles Sprague Sargent, and two ex-Presidents of the United States, Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland.

The first Honorary Member of the Society, Sir Dietrich Brandis, was elected in 1903. Fully worthy of recognition as the preeminent professional forester of the British Empire, Sir Dietrich also had a relation to the United States which should not be forgotten. It is true that he never came to this country, but as the teacher and mentor of Pinchot, Graves, and Price his influence was potent in helping at the start to shape our American forestry policy.

The establishment of the *Proceedings* in May 1905 was a highly significant step. It provided a means of disseminating and of making of record the papers read before the Society.

The *Proceedings* appeared irregularly at first, one, then two issues a year, until 1914 when it became a quarterly. It was handled at the start by the Editorial Board with Henry S. Graves as chairman. In 1910 Raphael Zon became the editor. Gradually notes on Society affairs were added. But not until 1911 did the secretary of the Society publish an annual report and it was several years later before the annual reports of the president began to be printed.

Mr. Pinchot remained as president of the Society until 1909, when he was succeeded by Overton W. Price. Perhaps this was in part for the same reason that during the years when Pinchot was especially engaged with conservation matters, Price, as associate forester, practically ran the Forest Service.

The fact that Mr. Pinchot was returned to the office of president in 1910 and 1911 may be taken as an expression of the way the foresters reacted to the dramatic incidents of the so-called Pinchot-Ballinger episode. Their confidence in his successor as forester is shown by the election of Henry S. Graves as president of the Society in 1912.

The Second Decade (1911-1920)

In its second decade the Society developed rapidly. Its total membership nearly doubled. Its official publication grew in volume and quality and took its place as a recognized scientific journal. Through its Sections the Society became a nation-wide organization. The reports of special committees added to its prestige. And with the backing of the Society a program was got under way which was later to result in placing professional education in forestry on a sane and stable foundation.

The Society has always taken a deep interest in the schools of forestry. It has consistently stood behind efforts to strengthen their curricula and to improve their standing. Thus, while the first national conference on education in forestry in the United States was not strictly under its auspices the Society may justly claim part of the credit. The initial meeting was called by Mr. Pinchot, in Washington, in December 1909. A committee of five was set up to report on the standardization of instruction in forestry. All the members were influential members or officers of the Society. The report of that committee, in 1912, formulating the standardized curriculum, was a "classic" contribution. It stabilized the schools at a time when such action was vital. It had other far-reaching effects.

Also that report paved the way for the second national conference on education in forestry held in 1920. And that in turn led to the studies of the schools of forestry which, beginning in 1929, were made directly under the wing of the Society. Furthermore, it was a recommendation of the conference of 1920 which resulted in the establishment in 1934 of the Society's Division of Education, the first by ten years of the ten Divisions of 1950.

In the long campaign which preceded the passage of the Weeks Law in 1911 the Society had a part. Because one function of the Weeks Law was to conserve the navigability of navigable streams much interest was taken at this time in problems pertaining to the management of watersheds. Following the appearance of Zon's authoritative report *Forests and Water in the Light of Scientific Investigation*, the Society formally endorsed his findings as expressing its own position.

In 1914 sixteen of the gentlemen who had been elected Associate Members in the early days were elevated to the rank of Honorary Member. Distinguished foresters from the United States and other countries have from time to time been added to that roll.

Following the transfer of the forest reserves to the custody and care of the Forest Service in 1905, and especially after the creation of the districts and the consequent decentralization of the Forest Service that began in 1908, changes occurred in the Society. By 1911 the number of Active Members had grown to 213. Scattered in the field as these men were, and out of close touch with Washington, it is not surprising that questions arose in the minds of some, even more than they have since, as to what value after all, the Society was to the individual. It was suggested that the solution of this problem lay in having local Sections. The Section at Missoula, Mont., was the first to be established, in 1912. Next came St. Paul in 1913, and Portland in 1915. Others followed, especially in the West. It was not until 1918 that the New York Section was set up, with Madison in 1919, and in 1920 New England. By the end of the decade twelve Sections had been established.

National Meetings

With the creation of the Washington Section in the autumn of 1916 the meetings in that city ceased to be regarded as those of the parent Society. Instead there developed increasing interest in the annual meetings, which soon took on the general form in which we know them today. But the head-

quarters of the Society remained in Washington. Partly as a matter of convenience it was the custom in those days to elect as secretary some man in the Forest Service who was located in Washington. A note in the secretary's report for 1915 announces proudly that the employment of a permanent file clerk had been authorized.

In 1914 was held the first meeting of the Society as a whole away from Washington. This occurred in May in Ithaca, N. Y., on the occasion of the dedication of the newly erected Forestry Building at Cornell University, happily renamed, in October 1922, Fernow Hall.

In August 1915 a successful open meeting was held in San Francisco, Calif., at the time of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in conjunction with meetings of other kindered organizations. And in July 1916, in Asheville, N. C., a third was arranged as a part of the First Southern Forestry Congress.

The first annual meeting away from Washington occurred in New York City in January 1915. One of the main topics under discussion at the executive session was the reorganization of the classes of membership, a change which came about two years later.

A tangible expression of the solidarity of its members was the adoption in 1915 of the Society's emblem. The custom of wearing the pin has been generally followed.

Recognition as an affiliated society of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1913 gave our group a place on its Council. Important developments have resulted from this connection, which has been consistently maintained, because it has permitted the representatives of the Society to have a voice in various matters of scientific interest. Since 1936, when 102 foresters had become Fellows of the AAAS, the Society has had two delegates on the Council.

Journal of Forestry

Perhaps the most important single event in the history of the Society in its second decade was the amalgamation of the *Proceedings* of the Society and the *Forestry Quarterly* into the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY. This took effect in January 1917. The *Forestry Quarterly* was founded by Dr. Fernow in Ithaca in 1902 and was conducted largely under his personal auspices, although technically with the cooperation of an advisory board. It filled a need as a medium of publication for foresters and in some of its departments, especially the book reviews, it made accessible information not elsewhere available in English.

The JOURNAL OF FORESTRY appeared in January 1917 as Vol. 15, No. 1, for it continued the volume numbers of the *Quarterly*. Dr. Fernow continued as editor-in-chief until 1922 with Rapahel Zon, his trusted lieutenant, as managing editor. From 1923 to May 1928 Zon was editor.

One of the greatest services rendered by the JOURNAL has been that under each of its editors its pages have been open to the free and unhampered expression of opinion. No matter how highly controversial some topics have become, contributions from either side have had equal place. Suggestions that some censorship might be in order were rejected by the Society.

In the first issue of the new JOURNAL appeared Part I of the Report of the Committee on Terminology. Under the general direction of Dr. Fernow, this large group, subdivided into sections, had been at work since 1915. Its report standardized the definitions of terms in the technical vocabulary of foresters and produced a dictionary of lasting value. Part II, on terms used in the lumber industry, followed a year later.

The question of requirements governing admission to the Society was warmly discussed during the Society's second decade. Article 3 of the original Constitution read "active members shall be professional foresters of achievement." That word, "achievement," continued to bother the officers for thirty years. Also questions like these demanded answers: Must a man be a graduate of a school of forestry to be a forester? And how were to be classed those who with perhaps but scant educational background had worked up by demonstrated ability to positions of administrative authority?

Earnest consideration of this whole problem was had for a three-year period, in the Sections, in the meetings of the Society, and in the JOURNAL. Finally in 1917 a referendum changed the Constitution to make technical education the basis for initial membership. A new grade was created, that of Member, in an attempt to give priority to forestry school graduates, with the idea that after a probationary period Members should be advanced to Senior Membership. But the door was still left open for those with less technical background. All former Active Members became *ipso facto* Senior Members. They only were entitled to vote.

This change in the Constitution was an improvement although it did not solve the problem. It continued in effect, however, until 1928 when Members became Junior Members and were accorded the right to vote. Still more significant changes regarding the rules defining membership were to come in 1935.

Fellow Grade Created

With the other changes in 1917 there was created the new grade of Fellow, with the purpose of recognizing outstanding achievement "in responsible directive positions or in distinctive individual work of a fruitful character." Only ten might be elected, from among the Senior Members, in any one year. The first group to be elected Fellows, in 1918, consisted of Messrs. Pinchot, Graves, Fernow, Roth, Zon, and Greeley.

The Council of the Society dates back to 1917. Earlier, internal administrative matters had been handled by an Executive Committee of five elected members. The Council took its present form in 1929, with its eleven members elected for two-year terms.

Unless one has served on the Council it is difficult to realize the great amount of business that passes over the desks of its members. Scattered geographically as they are—with the chance of attending only one or two actual meetings a year—all this work has to be done by correspondence. This takes effort and consumes time. The members of the Society owe in truth a deep debt of gratitude to those who have served in this way, for the duties involved have often entailed self-sacrifice and long hours of extra labor by those already carrying heavy loads.

1920 Onward

In the beginning, as has been noted, the openings for professional foresters were mainly in the Forest Service, or, for a few, in teaching. Between 1910 and 1930 many additional opportunities developed; in other federal agencies, in the administrative offices of states, counties, and municipalities, in state extension work, in education, and increasingly in private employment, especially with the forest using industries.

From 1905 on until World War I the main job of the Forest Service was, first, to develop the national forests; later, to hold intact, as nearly as possible, the ground won in the early days. Following the war the time seemed ripe to force consideration of the problem of the regulation of private timberlands. For two years expressions pro and con filled the pages of all the forestry publications and the leading trade journals of the lumber and the paper industries.

To prepare a policy statement for the Society, President Frederick E. Olmsted appointed, early in 1919, a Committee for the Application of Forestry, with Gifford Pinchot as chairman. This became known and is often referred to as "the Pinchot Committee." Its report was submitted at the annual meeting of the Society held in New York City in January 1920. The gist of the recommendations was that "The national timber supply must be made secure (a) by forbidding the devastation of private forest lands, and (b) by the production of forest crops on public forests." To the report was appended an outline of suggested legislation to be enacted by Congress to provide strict mandatory regulations to be enforced by the federal government through the Forest Service.

This proposal at once precipitated heated discussion. A large group in the Society opposed this method of approach, holding that while some regulation was probably desirable it could still be achieved through cooperation, preferably under the auspices of the individual states.

The discussion continued, resulting after a time in the formation of two opposing factions among the foresters, led respectively by Mr. Pinchot and by William B. Greeley, who on April 15, 1920 had succeeded Mr. Graves as forester. Bills were introduced in Congress—the Capper bill and the Snell bill—which, as they were amended, came to embody the ideas and proposals of these two groups.

Two letter ballots on the proposal were conducted in 1920. But many members of the Society refrained from voting, and the results were considered inconclusive. So a deadlock continued.

Then in 1922 came the appointment of the Senate Committee on Reforestation, to investigate the whole question. At hearings held all over the country ample opportunity was given anyone who so desired to be heard. A mass of testimony was submitted. In 1924 that committee made its report. Its recommendations avoided all the controversial issues and instead stressed other points badly in need of attention on which practically all foresters were in agreement. These are embodied in the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924, justly hailed as one of the most significant of our basic national laws dealing with forestry.

As the Society grew in numbers —and by December 1923 the grand total was 982 members—the annual meetings took on greater importance. From 1921 to 1924 inclusive they were held in affiliation with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, respectively in Toronto, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. In 1925 the Society met in Madison, Wis., and between sessions inspected the Forest Products Laboratory. Philadelphia was the meeting place in 1926, again with the AAAS, and in 1927, San Francisco. The success of this first annual meeting to be held on the West Coast started the custom now in effect of distributing the annual meetings over a wider geographical range.

International Interests

In 1920 the grade of Corresponding Member was set up and two foresters—one from France, one from India—were elected. Others have been added from time to time. From these contacts the Society has derived benefit.

More systematically to cultivate friendly relations with foresters in other countries, a standing Committee on International Relations was appointed in 1924. Informally carried on, the interchange of information that has followed better acquaintance has proved mutually beneficial.

In Rome, in 1926 at the first International Forestry Congress to be held after World War I, a strong delegation of American foresters took an active part, under the leadership of Samuel T. Dana, who that year was president of the Society. Several members of the Society attended an International Forestry Conference held in Stockholm in 1929.

As the result of a lecture given by William B. Greeley in 1924 the National Academy of Sciences set up a special committee to make "a critical inquiry into the status and needs of research in the sciences basic to forestry." Under a grant obtained from the General Education Board a survey of forest research organizations was undertaken by Irving W. Bailey and H. A. Spoehr which resulted in their stimulating book *The Role of Research in the Development of Forestry in North America*, published in 1929.

Mr. Graves was also associated with this study, his especial sphere being "the relations of education to research." His initial findings appeared in two articles in the JOURNAL in April and October 1928.

Educational Inquiry

Under a $30,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a Forest Education Inquiry was set up by the Society on July 1, 1929. Its purpose was "to aid in strengthening the foundations of the system of forest education in America." Mr. Graves and Cedric H. Guise were put in charge. For two years an exhaustive study was carried on. The result was the book *Forest Education* by Graves and Guise, published in 1932 by the Yale University Press, under the auspices of the Society of American Foresters.

In the meanwhile the Society's Committee on Education also had been at work. It became the Division of Education in 1934. Since then its sessions have become a recognized part of the annual meetings. It was the first of the Divisions.

The Constitution, which had undergone only minor changes since 1917, was once more amended, late in 1928, in various ways. The article governing membership was rewritten. Members became Junior Members and were given the right to vote, an important liberalization. The objectives of the Society were redefined in these few words: "Article 2. The object of this Society shall be to advance the science, practice, and standards of forestry in America."

In 1928 the Society found a home of its own. Offices were rented in the Lenox Building, 1523 L Street, N. W., in Washington, and the headquarters of the Society moved to them from the Atlantic Building, headquarters of the Forest Service.

For a long while it had been increasingly felt that the business of the Society had grown far beyond the stage where it could be handled in the spare time which could be given it by someone in the Forest Service. This was not at all a criticism of the chain of secretaries who gave yeoman service all during that earlier period. On the contrary these men are deserving of lasting praise.

In the autumn of 1928 the Society was formally incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. In 1930 the offices were moved to the Hill Building, 839 17th Street, N. W., where they remained until March 1936, when the shift was made to their present location in the Mills Building, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

First Executive Secretary

A much more vital change was the appointment by the Council, on April 1, 1930, of an executive secretary. This was made possible through the raising of a special fund by contributions made by members, supplemented by two rather large gifts by friends of the Society. By November 1930 over $18,800 had been so pledged. On an estimate that the cost of maintaining an executive secretary would be $30,000 for three years, the Council decided to meet the difference out of Society funds.

Willard R. Hine was appointed on April 3, 1930 and at once took up active work. One evidence of his energy is that the total membership jumped from 1,740 in December 1930 to 1,922 a year later. For comparison the total in 1927 was only 1,322. Because of illness Mr. Hine was unfortunately obliged to drop out early in 1931. In April he was succeeded by Franklin W. Reed, who served the Society faithfully to February 1937.

To draw up a statement of principles which could be adopted as constituting the standards governing Society action, a large and carefully selected Policy Committee was set up in 1928, with Barrington Moore as chairman. In May 1931 the statement of the committee was adopted by a referendum vote. Since that time the principles so enunciated have served as a guide to the Council in the conduct of the Society and in determining the editorial policies of the JOURNAL. For those who may wish to reread its 31 points, a concise summary may be found in the JOURNAL for October 1934 (Vol. 32, No. 7, pp. 792-795).

The report of a special committee of the Washington Section, headed by Earle H. Clapp, *A National Program for Forest Research,* was printed for the Society in November 1926 through the courtesy of the American Tree Association. Appearing at just the right moment its draft of suggested federal legislation gave the push needed to motivate the campaign which resulted in the enactment by Congress in 1928 of the McNary-McSweeney Forest Research Act. This is an outstanding example where action under Society auspices played a direct and telling part in greatly expanding the scope of research in forestry.

Forest Type Study

An important scientific contribution was that on *Forest Cover Types of the Eastern United States.* This authoritative statement, presented at the annual meeting in 1931, represented the work of a group of silviculturists over several years, under the chairmanship of Professor R. C. Hawley. A similar forest cover type study of the western states was prepared later. The latest revised edition of the Society's publication on forest cover types was issued in 1954.

During the years 1931 and 1932 no little aid was given by the executive secretary and other officers of the Society to the Timber Conservation Board, a special commission of limited duration set up by President Hoover. The fact that its directors turned to the Society for assistance is another indication of the position the Society had come to fill.

In a somewhat similar way, three years later, many members of the Society took an active part in building up the program under Article X of the Lumber Code of the National Reconstruction Administration.

After serving continuously in an editorial capacity almost from the

start of the *Forestry Quarterly*, and from 1923 as editor-in-chief of the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY, Raphael Zon resigned in May 1928. His unique service to the Society and to the profession brought out at that time many well merited tributes on his accomplishments.

Those who served as editor from 1928 to 1942 may be here chronicled. That list is as follows: Samuel T. Dana, October 1928 to May 1930; Emanuel Fritz, October 1930 to December 1932; Franklin W. Reed, January 1933 to December 1934; Herbert A. Smith, January 1935 to March 1937; and Henry Schmitz from April 1937 to May 1942.

The Schlich Medal

After the death of Sir William Schlich in 1925 many American foresters joined with those who had been his former pupils at the University of Oxford in contributing to a memorial fund. The income from this fund is allotted in rotation over a period of years to the several dominions in the British Commonwealth and to the United States. To the Society of American Foresters is given the happy duty of determining how the allotment to the United States shall be used for "the advancement of forestry."

In 1933 the Council, after much deliberation, decided that the most appropriate use of the initial installment would be for a medal to be presented to President Franklin D. Roosevelt in recognition of his interest in and support of forestry. An artistic design was approved, the medal struck, and on December 29, 1935 it was handed to the President at the White House by the three senior officers of the Society. That same year Mr. Roosevelt was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

From 1934 to 1937, under the forceful personality of H. H. Chapman as president, changes were effected in the constitution that have given new purpose and direction to the Society. At long last our organization was in position to realize the intent of its founders that the Society of American Foresters become a truly professional body.

The classification of the several grades of membership in the Society was a difficult problem. President Chapman's argument was that membership in a profession must be based on the mastery of a body of scientific knowledge, unattainable through experience alone, which requires extensive study that is best pursued at professional schools. The proposed plan made graduation from an approved school prerequisite to admission to Junior Membership, and advancement to the grade of Senior Member dependent on demonstrated qualifications rather than achievement. But provision was also made for Affiliate and Associate Members to take care of those with other status, and for admission to the Society by special examination.

Accreditation Starts

The final step was to define what constitutes adequate training, in other words for the Council to make a list of approved schools. To obtain the data on which to base this decision the Council had authorized the intensive study of the schools of forestry carried on from 1933 to 1935. Starting with the material already in hand in the volume *Forest Education*, by Graves and Guise, Chapman's exhaustive investigation of the schools enabled the Council to determine those to be included on the approved list. The details are to be found in his book *Professional Forestry Schools Report*, published and distributed by the Society in 1935.

Another change in the Constitution made at this time was to reword Article 2, from the brief statement of 1917 to the following: "The objects of this Society shall be to represent, advance, and protect the interests and standards of the profession of forestry, to provide a medium for exchange of professional thought, and to promote the science, practice, and standards of forestry in America."

In fulfillment of the first clause of Article 2 a vigorous protest was lodged against political interference with forestry in certain states, and in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and against a letting down of the barriers that maintain the sanctity of the principles embodied in the Civil Service.

Also a strenuous fight was made in 1937 by the Society against the proposal to transfer the Forest Service from Agriculture to Interior which formed a part of President Roosevelt's reorganization program. Action of various sorts taken by and in the name of the Society had no small part in arousing the public opposition that finally prevailed.

At the International Forestry Congress held at Budapest in 1936 a large delegation of members of the Society was in attendance. Had it not been for the untoward events in Europe in 1939, a large number would have gone to Helsinki in 1940 for the proposed Forestry Congress, cancelled by the approach of World War II.

The appointment of Henry Clepper as executive secretary in May 1937 was another move toward the efficient handling of the increasing business of the Society.

A concerted drive, over several years, made to enlist those eligible as Junior Members, brought the membership to a total of 4,152 in December 1937.

The knotty question of a code of ethics for foresters, which had been before several Councils, was advanced a considerable step by the enunciation by the Council in July 1938 of two bylaws which outlined a "Preliminary Code of Ethics." Provision for disciplinary action in case of need, goes back to the original Constitution. It is a satisfaction to recall that only in a very few cases has it been necessary to invoke it. This in itself is a tribute to the character of the Society's personnel.

In commemoration of two men who had done much for forestry in the United States, the Society was instrumental in the erection of memorial tablets to Henry E. Hardtner, an Associate Member, at Urania, Louisiana, in 1938, and to Austin Cary, a Fellow of the So-

ciety, at Gainesville, Florida, in 1939.

The 39th Annual Meeting of the Society was held in San Francisco, California, November 23 to 25, 1939. The theme was "The Next Thirty Years in Forestry," which was discussed from several viewpoints. One evening program was broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company. In this President Franklin D. Roosevelt, an Honorary Member of the Society—speaking from Washington—participated.

The meetings of the Society held in Washington in the final year of each decade are always unusual occasions, eagerly anticipated. Of the 40th Annual Meeting, held at the Mayflower Hotel, December 19 to 21, 1940, this was particularly true. It fittingly climaxed the period during which the Society of American Foresters had become in fact as in name a truly national, professional organizaton.

A highlight of the banquet was the presentation of the Sir William Schlich Memorial Medal to the Honorable Gifford Pinchot, first president of the Society, Fellow, "for distinguished service in the cause of American Forestry."

War Years and the 1940's

On December 18 to 20, 1941—only eleven days after Pearl Harbor—the Society held its 41st Annual Meeting in Jacksonville, Florida. The meeting, said the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY, "reflected the tremendous progress forestry has made in the South during the past twenty years . . . surpassed, perhaps, by no other place on the North American Continent."

An unusual addition to the Jacksonville meeting was the reception tendered several representatives from the Mexican Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture of Mexico—an index of closer relations in Inter-American forestry.

Further expression by foresters of friendly international feeling was afforded in July 1942 when President Schmitz, with four other members of the Society, attended the Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture in Mexico City, and took an active part in the Forestry Section. Cordial relations were established then with foresters from a number of other Latin-American countries.

The approach of World War II tended to throw out of gear the normal routine of the Society, as it did that of most other organizations. But thanks to the level heads of its Council and of its staff members, the essential activities of the Society were maintained. Indeed, in spite of manifold difficulties, new projects in surprising number were undertaken and carried through to successful completion.

The next national meeting would not be held until September 1946; that in Salt Lake City. Because of the cancellation of the annual meetings of the Society, from 1942 to 1945 inclusive, those of the Sections came to play a larger role. Likewise the meetings of the Council took on added importance.

An urgent request was received in the late spring of 1942 from the War Production Board for the loan of the Society's executive secretary as consultant and advisor on timber and lumber products. Leave was granted him to accept this assignment, and he served from July 16, 1942 to December 31, 1943. In his absence Miss L. Audrey Warren and her associates of the office staff rose to still higher levels of efficiency to carry on.

Two special committees were set up in 1942 for war time service. The first, a joint War Committee on Forestry, with Henry S. Graves as chairman, was to cooperate with the National Research Council. The other was the Committee on Manpower. Samuel T. Dana was chairman. In January 1944, Cedric H. Guise succeeded Dana. In 1944 Shirley W. Allen was put in charge of special studies concerning aid that could advantageously be given ex-service men after the hostilities were over.

Hundreds of members of the Society served in the armed forces of the United States during World War II.

As an outcome of the United Nations' Conference on Food and Agriculture, there was appointed, in March 1944, a Technical Subcommittee on Forestry and Primary Forest Products. H. S. Graves was named chairman. The work of this subcommittee led to the establishment of a division of forestry and forest products in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Forestry Terminology

Forestry Terminology: a glossary of 4500 technical terms used in forestry was published by the Society in 1944. This was the work of a committee, under the chairmanship of Ralph C. Hawley of Yale, which has been on the job since 1939. In an appreciative review of *Forestry Terminology*, *The Scottish Forestry Journal* (August 1945) mentions "the happy thought of the Society of American Foresters of using part of the award from the Schlich Memorial Fund for distributing copies to forestry societies in the British Empire."

Handbook of Information on Entering Positions in Forestry, by Shirley W. Allen, was a 1944 publication of the Society. A professional guidance bulletin, this had several printings.

All through the war years there was in evidence a strong undercurrent of conflicting opinion among foresters concerning the controversial question of the regulation of privately owned forest lands. In the JOURNAL there were many articles and letters on this subject, both pro and con.

In December 1940 the Council adopted a statement on public regulation of which the two essential paragraphs read as follows: "We endorse in principle public regulation to the extent necessary in each local situation to prevent destruction of forests and to keep forest lands reasonably productive. . . . We believe that public regulations should be founded upon an educational approach and constructive cooperation between public agencies and land owners."

This statement was reaffirmed by the Council at its meeting in St. Paul, in May 1943. And in October 1944 it was approved by the Soci-

ety in referendum: 1,495 yes, 275 no.

At that same meeting the Council urged each Section to formulate "specific rules of practice for the forest types of its region." This led to action by a number of the Sections, as was reported during 1944 and 1945. The studies on which the resulting statements rest are true professional contributions.

The August 1945 issue of the JOURNAL paid special tribute to Gifford Pinchot by giving him acclaim on his eightieth birthday; August 11, 1945. When the news of his death, on October 4, 1946, was announced, it marked the end of a notable and unique period of forestry in America.

State Forestry Surveys

As a joint project, the Society associated with the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation in "a study of state forestry organizations to define and establish standards necessary for the efficient administration of the forest resources within a state." In all, surveys were conducted in nine states, at the invitation of their governors. The work started in 1944 and terminated in 1947. The total appropriation made by the Pack Foundation to the Society was $35,000.

Beginning in 1946 the Society started to maintain a list of foresters engaged in private consulting practice. Originally with about 50 names, the list has grown, with repeated, occasional publications, until now (in 1960) it contains more than 200 individuals and firms.

Three more awards of the Schlich Memorial Medal were made during the middle years of the 1940's; each to a forester with a distinguished record of service to forestry. The first was to Henry S. Graves, dean emeritus of the School of Forestry, Yale University; chief of the U. S. Forest Service, 1910 to 1920; past president, Fellow. The place and date: a meeting of the Washington Section of the Society, at the Cosmos Club in Washington, D. C., on August 1, 1944.

The second was to William B. Greeley, chairman of the Board of Trustees, American Forest Products Industries, Inc., Washington, D. C.; chief of the Forest Service, 1920 to 1928; past president, Fellow; at the Annual Meeting at Salt Lake City on September 12, 1946.

And the third to Herman H. Chapman, professor of forest management emeritus, Yale University; Fellow, past president of the Society; at the 48th Annual Meeting of the Society, in Boston, December 17, 1948.

On September 10 to 14, 1946 was held in Salt Lake City, Utah the first national forestry gathering since December 1941. It tingled with pent-up enthusiasm, in part because it was a new type of Society meeting. It was the first opportunity for the (then) eight subject Divisions of the Society to hold meetings—and what was more important, individual meetings—of each division. With the exception of the Division of Education all had been formed since the 1941 meeting.

The meeting at Salt Lake City was the first annual meeting at which there had been present representatives from each of the 21 Sections of the Society; a fact that in itself is worthy of recording.

The year 1949 witnessed unusual activity in the international forestry field. The most important, indeed of the past decade, was the Third World Forestry Congress, held in Helsinki, Finland, July 10-19. The delegation from the United States, with C. M. Granger as chairman, numbered 34, of whom 19 were Society members. Many American foresters knew the president, Eino Saari of Finland, because of his several visits to this country.

In February 1949 H. H. Chapman was the Society's delegate at the seventh Pacific Science Congress in New Zealand. In May 1949 Tom Gill attended, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the first meeting of the Latin American Commission for Forestry and Forest Products of the FAO.

At the U.N. Meeting at Lake Success, New York, August 17 to September 6, 1949, the executive secretary, Henry Clepper, was the Society's official delegate at the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources. Fifty other American foresters also attended, a number as speakers.

Code of Ethics Adopted

The adoption of the first Code of Ethics for the forestry profession in America was the result of two years of work by a committee of which Julius Kahn of New York was chairman, a forester who also has had the advantage of legal training. Although subject to restatement as the years go by, as all such affirmations must be, the Code of Ethics is a long step forward. Further, it paves the way—impossible without a code—for state legislation for the licensing of foresters under professional standards, a procedure that has been found desirable by most of the other recognized professions. The definition of the term "unprofessional conduct," in 1947, naturally ties in with the Code of Ethics.

A publication of the Society in 1947 was a book with the title *Problems and Progress of Forestry in the United States*. It was the report of the joint committee of the Society and the National Research Council, under the chairmanship of Dean Emeritus Henry S. Graves. The major cost of this study was met by a gift of $2,500 to the Council of the Society from the General Education Board.

With the February 1950 issue of the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY, Albert G. Hall took his place as the paid editor of Society publications, effective January 2, 1950. This was the fulfillment of a cherished dream that went back many years. The Society has been extraordinarily fortunate in having had the services of the long line of voluntary editors who have served so efficiently. But now the growth of the Society and its expanding duties demanded a full time editor, a forester with professional training in editorial work.

The Half Century Summarized

From 1900, when the seven Charter Members held the initial meeting in Washington, it is a far cry

to the well organized body of 1950.

Through the passing years new trails have been blazed, following which new roads have been opened. Many were the times when the advances made seemed slow and uncertain. But as one studies the record it is evident that progress has been steady, and we can see that many of the accomplishments were indeed truly significant.

In its organization the Society of American Foresters achieved years ago the position visioned by its founders. Thus the Society is everywhere recognized as the national body which represents the profession of forestry in the United States, and as such is acknowledged as its spokesman. It was no easy task to put the Society squarely on the basis which demands professional education as the prerequisite for membership. But that advance was finally won. The Society has endorsed a Foresters' Code of Ethics, which formulates certain canons as guiding principles of professional conduct. Because of these steps, forestry has taken its place among the other recognized professions.

Because of this position, the Society can bring the weight of its influence effectively to bear to support the principles for which the Society stands, or to oppose tendencies which a majority of its members deem detrimental to the public interest. That the Society is prepared, and stands ready to defend and to fight for the things in which it believes, is evident from the record. Herein lie some of its notable accomplishments.

The Society as it reaches full maturity was never more active, nor its members more loyal. This is evidenced by the rise and rapid spread, in the last few years, of Chapters in most of the Sections; a move which springs from, and is primarily the expression of, the younger members. So, too, do the new Divisions signify reawakened interest in the diversified approaches that come together under the broad name forestry. And certainly never before has the Society office been in better position to be of so much personal service to members.

The Society has weathered two world wars. Its affairs are now on a stable basis. It is ready to handle the problems that lie close ahead. Nor does it fear to meet and solve others, as they in their turn arise.

As we look back over the decades, the list of what are justly to be termed major accomplishments continues steadily to lengthen. As stated by Article II of the Constitution, the second main object of the Society is "to provide a medium for exchange of professional thought." This has been increasingly done.

Deserving of special comment is the stabilization of academic education in professional forestry, particularly as achieved by the Committee on Accrediting Schools of Forestry. That work has had a profound influence on setting the standards of all the accredited schools of forestry in America, and through them on the Society itself. For on the stability, and on the standards maintained by the schools, depends in turn the continuing integrity of the profession.

The period since 1900 is but a short span in the life of a profession. In that time the Society has come a long way. It has shown that it can meet and solve difficult problems. It has held fast to its ideals. It is now established on a firm foundation as a truly professional body. Its steadily growing membership is united and loyal. With renewed faith in the objects for which it stands the Society of American Foresters faces the future with confidence and determination.

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Part II: The Past Decade (1951-1960)

Henry Clepper

As regards forestry, the decade 1951-1960 has been characterized by a procession of notable events. Participation by the Society of American Foresters has been so intimate in these occurrences that it is difficult for one who has observed them at first hand to single out those of pre-eminent significance.

In consequence, the following activities in which the Society had a part have been selected for the purpose of this account from numerous source materials some of which are possibly as important as those hereafter related. Perhaps it is evidence of the growth of the Society that the chronicler is not at loss to find things to include, but rather is troubled in choosing those to keep out.

These, then, are some highlights of the past ten years.

Sections and Chapters

As of the year 1960, the Society has 22 Sections, active and flourishing, as follows:

Alaska
Allegheny
Appalachian
Central Rocky Mountain
Central States
Columbia River
Gulf States
Inland Empire
Intermountain
Kentucky-Tennessee
New England
New York
Northern California
Northern Rocky Mountain
Ozark
Puget Sound
Southeastern
Southern California
Southwestern
Upper Mississippi Valley
Washington
Wisconsin-Michigan

When in 1949, the Council amended the Bylaws to permit the formation of Chapters within the Sections, it was provided that Chapters may be authorized by a Section on the written petition of 15 or more voting members. This development greatly expanded interest and participation in Society activities because it enabled more members, particularly those remote from the cities where Section meetings were usually held, to attend meetings and engage in committee work.

As of the year 1960 there are 80 Chapters in existence. Each holds at least one meeting annually. Open meetings, enabling nonmembers to attend, are especially encouraged.

Subject Divisions at Work

At present the Society has nine subject Divisions, all active and well supported, as follows:

Division of Economics and Policy
Division of Education
Division of Forest Management
Division of Forest Products
Division of Forest Recreation
Division of Forest-Wildlife Management
Division of Range Management
Division of Silviculture
Division of Watershed Management

It is deserving of emphasis that the activities of the Divisions have not been limited to holding meetings. One of the most ambitious projects undertaken under Division auspices was the compilation of a book titled *Research in the Economics of Forestry*, edited by William A. Duerr and Henry J. Vaux for the Division of Economics and Policy, and published by the Charles Lathrop Pack Foresty Foundation in 1953.

Another professionally valuable contribution of this Division was the preparation of "A Classified Directory of Workers in the Economics of Forestry in the United States and Canada" under the chairmanship of Albert C. Worrell. It was published in the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY for September 1959.

A timely publication that resulted from a Division project was the report of the Committee on Forest Practices of the Division of Silviculture, issued as a Society bulletin in 1956. Titled *Forest Practices Developments in the United States—1940 to 1955*, it documented the growth in forestry during a period that was notable for progress in this field. Kenneth P. Davis was chairman of the committee.

A current activity of the Division of Silviculture is a project by its Committee on Forest Tree Improvement in assembling a directory of Canadian and foreign workers in forest genetics and related fields. R. T. Bingham is chairman of the committee and editor of the directory, which was published in the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY for August 1960.

But perhaps the most ambitious undertaking of the Division of Silviculture is that of its Committee on Natural Areas (John F. Shanklin, chairman). Formed in 1947, this committee has been endeavoring to locate and permanently protect representative units of virgin or old-growth forest for purposes of future research in silviculture, forest management, and related

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ecological fields. To date the Society has been instrumental in protecting 49 forest cover types in the East and 36 in the West. Aided by a financial grant from Resources for the Future, Inc., the Society made a field investigation in the Southeast during 1960 to locate additional sites that might be classified as natural areas.

Recent Activities

As in most, if not all, professional societies, many projects and activities that advance education and research within the profession, as well as the profession itself, are undertaken by committees. In a quite literal sense, it can be affirmed that the profession of forestry in the United States has become what it is through the dedicated contributions of numerous committees of the Society of American Foresters. To catalog even the most significant and outstanding results of committee activity would require many pages. Unfortunately, limitation of space permits the listing of only a few, but these few have profoundly influenced professional development.

Forestry Terminology

One of the early special committees which gave prestige to the Society was the Committee on Terminology. This committee began work in 1915 under the direction of B. E. Fernow. Additional Committees on Forestry Terminology compiled or revised the several books titled *Forestry Terminology*, which were published in 1944 under the chairmanship of Ralph C. Hawley; in 1950 under the chairmanship of Edward N. Munns; and in 1958 under the editorship of F. H. Eyre and Arthur B. Meyer.

Currently, the Society is cooperating in the compilation of a multilingual (English, French, and Spanish) forestry terminology, which is to be published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Forest Types

As we have seen, some of the most valuable publications contributing to professional progress have been the work of Society committees. Another of high scientific quality was an undertaking, started in 1929 by a committee under the chairmanship of Ralph C. Hawley. This was a project to describe and classify the forest cover types of the eastern United States. The committee's report, published in the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY in April 1932, brought order out of the confusion then existing regarding cover types. Subsequently, it was twice revised and reprinted as an SAF bulletin.

Meanwhile, a Committee on Western Forest Cover Types (Fred H. Baker, chairman) had compiled a companion bulletin, and the SAF Council decided to issue both reports under one cover. Realizing that the bulletin would be more useful if Canadian types were included also, the Society invited the collaboration of the Canadian Institute of Forestry. A CIF committee (A. S. L. Barnes, chairman) cooperated splendidly. Thus in 1954 the Society published *Forest Cover Types of North America* (exclusive of Mexico), as the report of the Committee on Forest Types appointed for this purpose under the chairmanship of Francis H. Eyre.

Research

The year 1953 marked the 25th anniversary of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act, a notable piece of legislation, which guided federal research activities in forestry and related fields, and additionally spurred the development of research by other agencies, public and private. Consequently, this anniversary offered a suitable occasion to re-examine the nation's forestry research programs.

With the assistance of a financial grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Society set up a special committee, jointly with the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council, to make a reappraisal of past research progress and future needs. The committee, whose chairman was E. L. Demmon, designated Frank H. Kaufert as project director and William H. Cummings as project forester to conduct the study.

Their report, completed in 1955, was published by the Society as a book titled *Forestry and Related Research in North America*. It summarized research progress and needs not only in the United States, but in Canada and Mexico as well.

Forestry Handbook

Unquestionably, the most ambitious publishing project undertaken by the Society was initiated with the appointment in 1949 of an editorial committee under the chairmanship of E. W. Littlefield and 19 subject matter committees to compile a reference handbook for foresters. Designed to present between two covers the methods and techniques, formulas, tables, and converting factors most commonly used in applied forestry, it brought together also allied information in watershed management, forest recreation, forest-wildlife management, and forest-range management.

In all, some two hundred specialists contributed to the 23 sections, which were finally compiled by Reginald D. Forbes as technical editor and Arthur B. Meyer as staff editor. Published by the Ronald Press Company in 1955, the *Forestry Handbook* has more than 1,200 pages.

Forest Science

In response to a long-felt need by research workers, teachers, and scientists in forestry and related fields, the Society in 1955 started a new periodical publication. Named *Forest Science*, it is a quarterly journal of research and technical progress. Stephen H. Spurr, who had conceived the idea of the journal, was named the first editor, assisted by Henry Clepper and V. L. Harper as associate editors.

Later, when Francis H. Eyre joined the Society's editorial staff, he took over the managerial operation of the magazine. In 1960 when Dr. Spurr found it necessary to resign as editor, John W. Duffield succeeded him.

As the next logical development in providing for assistance in the

publication of professional and scientific works in forestry, the Society in 1959 started *Forest Science Monographs*. This associated series is designed to publish longer material than can be accommodated in the parent journal.

State Registration

Exploratory studies of state registration and licensing for foresters were undertaken by the New York Section as early as 1937. Subsequently, various other Sections undertook studies also, and as a result of their activities, together with those of other forestry organizations, several bills providing for registration and licensing of foresters were introduced in state legislatures.

Georgia, in 1951, was the first state to enact a registration law. It was followed by Michigan in 1955, and by Alabama in 1957. As of the year 1960, similar bills are pending in the legislatures of additional states.

Meanwhile, to provide aid and direction to Sections and Chapters that are interested in the subject, the Society has organized a national Committee on Registration and Licensing. Among its duties, the committee has been asked to draw up a model licensing bill. Chairman of this committee is Archie E. Patterson.

Professional Income

Lastly, several current projects being carried on during the year 1960 under the supervision of special committees of the Society merit mention. A case in point is a long-needed study of the professional income of foresters, undertaken in 1960 by a committee whose chairman is Paul M. Dunn, with the support of a financial grant authorized by the SAF Council.

One object of the survey is to provide helpful information to prospective foresters in comparing salary scales with other professions. Another is to enable foresters in general to measure their professional progress. Still a third object is to provide employers with information useful in recruitment and in establishing salary standards. The committee's report on professional income will be made available to the Society at the annual meeting in November 1960.

Forestry History

In preparation for the 50th anniversary of the Society, celebrated by the golden anniversary meeting in Washington, D. C., in December 1950, a Committee on the History of Forestry was appointed to prepare a record of the growth of the profession. Robert K. Winters was named the chairman. Published by the Society, the book had the title *Fifty Years of Forestry in the U. S. A.* Its 19 chapters were written by outstanding representatives of the profession.

Parenthetically, the book was so well received as an historical account of forestry in its various branches that the SAF Council authorized the compilation of a new volume to treat the progress during the past sixty years.

Titled *American Forestry: Six Decades of Growth* it is scheduled for publication in November 1960 in connection with the Society's sixth decennial meeting in Washington, D. C.

Professional Education

Perhaps no aspect of professional development has been accorded more attention over the years than that of education.

The Committee on Accrediting, whose first chairman was H. H. Chapman of Yale University, is now known as the Committee for the Advancement of Forestry Education. Myron Krueger of the University of California succeeded Mr. Chapman as chairman, and in turn was succeeded by Harold G. Wilm of the College of Forestry at Syracuse. Currently, Frank H. Kaufert of the University of Minnesota is chairman. A permanent standing committee of the Society, it examines the institutions offering professional instruction in forestry, and makes recommendations to the Council, which takes official action on granting or withholding accreditation.

A new nation-wide study of education in forestry and related fields of natural resources management was launched by the Society in 1958. Made possible by an initial grant of $39,500 by the Old Dominion Foundation, its purpose is to evaluate the progress of education in forestry and related fields, to analyze present strengths and weaknesses, and to suggest improvements. In brief, the object is to set educational goals and to propose ways and means of attaining them.

Conducted under the general supervision of a special committee of which Henry J. Vaux is chairman, the study is under the immediate direction of Samuel T. Dana, assisted by Evert W. Johnson. A report, in the form of a book, is to be published by the Society in 1961.

Fifth World Forestry Congress

A welcome opportunity for American foresters to show their colleagues from other nations the progress that has been made in the management of forest and related resources in the United States was provided by the Fifth World Forestry Congress. Held in Seattle, Washington, during the period August 29—September 10, 1960, the Congress had an attendance of 2,000, of whom 700 were foreign delegates and visitors representing 60 nations. It was the largest international gathering of foresters and forest products technicians ever held.

Through its Committee on International Relations of which Verne L. Harper is chairman, the Society was one of the early sponsors of the Congress, helped to organize it, and was represented through its members on all the committees.

Cooperation, Key to Progress

No profession or professional society can operate in a scientific vacuum. The profession of forestry has benefited greatly through the assistance and good will of other bodies on whose activities those of the Society of American Foresters impinge.

Indeed, the Society's policy of active cooperation and affiliation with other organizations, including governmental and educational institutions, has brought about increased prestige for forestry in the scientific community, and increased opportunity and ability on the part of the Society to serve the profession and hence the public interest.

Throughout this historical summary, references have been made to cooperative projects undertaken with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, The American Forestry Association, the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation, the National Research Council, and others. There follow brief descriptions of some of the more significant collaborations by the Society during the past decade.

Commission on Accrediting

It will be remembered that since 1933 the Society of American Foresters has been accrediting professional education in forestry. For two decades its accrediting activities were independent of other accrediting bodies.

In 1952 the recently organized National Commission on Accrediting worked out an arrangement whereby the various accrediting agencies, including the professional societies in this field, agreed to undertake their accrediting activities cooperatively with the six regional educational associations.

Currently, 22 professional societies, of which the SAF is one, are recognized by the National Commission on Accrediting, Washington, D. C. The Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, also recognizes the SAF as the sole accrediting agency for professional education in forestry.

FAO

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 1953 published a *Directory of Forestry Schools* that listed many of the institutions throughout the world then offering instruction in higher forestry education. Although FAO subsequently began gathering data for a more comprehensive edition, it developed that, for internal reasons, FAO would not be able to publish the new edition before or during 1960.

Because of the important role assigned forestry education in the Fifth World Forestry Congress, a complete reference book on schools of forestry throughout the world was timely. In addition, current global information on schools of forestry is of value to American schools when foreign nationals apply for admission.

Accordingly, the Society published in August 1960 the revised edition of *World Directory of Schools of Forestry*. Most of the data were compiled by the Forestry Division of FAO, whose Panel on Forestry Education functions under the chairmanship of Hardy L. Shirley.

AIBS

Incorporated in 1955, the American Institute of Biological Sciences of Washington, D. C., is a national association of 48 societies active in all fields of biology, from botany to zoology. The Society of American Foresters in an affiliate.

One of the Institute's continuing projects of significance to the forestry profession is the national register of scientific and technical personnel, a cooperative activity with the National Science Foundation. This register, authorized by the Congress of the United States, is maintained as a device for the location of scientific and technical skills under emergency conditions, such as in war. It also provides information on the supply of scientific and technical personnel, information which is important in the development of national policies affecting their training and utilization.

Visiting Scientists Program

Application was made in 1960 by the Society to the National Science Foundation to participate in the Visiting Scientists Program. One of several projects administered by the Foundation to aid education in the sciences, this program makes possible visits by distinguished scientists to colleges and small universities to give lectures, conduct classes and seminars, and to meet students, faculty members, and administrative officers for the purpose of stimulating interest in science.

The program provides for grants to professional scientific societies, and under this provision the Society of American Foresters is administering a visiting scientists program in forestry for colleges and universities having forestry courses and curriculums. George A. Garratt is special advisor to the project. Henry Clepper is director.

Pour le Merite

Three awards for distinguished contributions to forestry are made at intervals by the Society on authorization of the Council. Two of the awards are medals; the third is a plaque accompanied by a cash honorarium. By custom the presentations are made at the annual dinners of the Society.

The Schlich Memorial Medal

The senior award is the Sir William Schlich Memorial Medal, of which earlier mention was made. In summation, it should be recorded that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the first recipient of the medal in 1935, in appreciation by the forestry profession of his leadership in natural resources conservation. Gifford Pinchot, founder and first president of the Society, received it in 1940. Since then the medal has been awarded to the following eminent foresters: Henry S. Graves in 1944; William B. Greeley in 1946; Herman Haupt Chapman in 1950; Elwood Wilson (posthumously) in 1952; Tom Gill in 1954; Samuel Trask Dana in 1956; and B. Frank Heintzleman in 1958.

The Gifford Pinchot Medal

The Gifford Pinchot Medal was donated to the Society of American Foresters in 1950, the golden anniversary of the Society's founding, by the Pinchot family. It was first awarded for outstanding service to forestry at the Society's fiftieth anniversary meeting in

Washington, D. C., in December 1950 to Henry S. Graves *in absentia*. The second recipient was Raphael Zon in 1952; the third was William L. Hall in 1954; the fourth Inman F. Eldredge in 1956; and the fifth, also *in absentia*, was Henry Clepper in 1957.

Biological Research Award

Established in 1954, the Society's third award is made in recognition of outstanding achievement in basic or applied research in any branch of the biological sciences contributing to the advancement of forestry. The award is in two parts: an engraved plaque in the shape of the SAF emblem, and a cash honorarium.

Made possible by the generosity of an anonymous donor, the award has been presented to six recipients: to Leo A. Isaac and Philip C. Wakeley in 1956; to Harold J. Lutz and C. Syrach Larsen (*in absentia*) in 1957; to Nicholas T. Mirov in 1958; and to Francis X. Schumacher in 1959.

Miscellaneous

In September 1952, Arthur B. Meyer, assistant state forester of Missouri, was appointed the first full-time paid editor of the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY and of Society publications. He succeeded Albert G. Hall who had been JOURNAL editor on a part-time basis since January 1950.

The fiftieth anniversary of the creation of the Forest Service as a bureau in the U. S. Department of Agriculture was celebrated at a dinner in Washington, D. C. on February 4, 1955. Sponsored jointly by The American Forestry Association and the Society of American Foresters, this golden anniversary function was attended by 500 foresters and friends of forestry, representing government, industry, education, science, and numerous conservation organizations.

Forestry as a Profession, a guidance bulletin for young men choosing their careers, was written by Arthur B. Meyer, and published by the Society in September 1956. Now in its seventh edition, it has had a total printing of 16,500 copies.

Assisted by the Forest Service and several other organizations, the Society in January 1957 published an estimate of the employment of professional foresters in the United States. Employment, in forestry and in closely allied fields, was estimated to total 17,000.

As of the year 1960, 43 colleges and universities in the United States offer education in forestry at the professional level. Of these, 28 are accredited by the Council of the Society.

In Appreciation

In the writing of this historical summary the authors have tried to appraise the role of the Society of American Foresters in the development of American forestry. Let it simply be said that the Society helped make possible certain conditions favorable to that development. That is to say, the Society provided the soil in which the seed of the new profession could germinate; a healthful climate in which it could thrive; and a friendly habitat in which it could gain strength and maturity. Through the unifying bonds of this Society a growing body of professional workers has enjoyed those prerogatives that are peculiarly the rights of a democratic organization—self expression, intellectual freedom, articulate criticism, and cooperative effort in the attainment of common goals.

Within the confines of these limited pages it has been impossible even to mention, much less describe, numerous activities and projects that have contributed to the advancement of forestry. Many loyal members, especially during the formative years, gave generously of their time and talents. But the evidence of their accomplishments is plainly to be seen. Little appreciated by the membership at large, perhaps because little known, are the devotion and zeal of those men who over a period of three-score years have served on the Council, on committees, on editorial boards, and as officers of Sections and Chapters. In a very real sense, their labors built the foundation on which the profession could be established.

And now forestry has became an accepted part of American way of life. Without this Society it is unlikely that the profession could have developed in its present form. By establishing minimum standards of professional education, by supporting an adequate forestry research program for the nation, by providing forums where foresters may debate issues and present papers, by adopting a code of ethics for the guidance of members in their business and professional relations, by publishing technical and scientific journals for reporting the techniques of forestry practice, the Society of American Foresters has adhered steadily to its original objective—"the advancement of the science, practice, and standards of forestry in America."

Past and Present Officers
Society of American Foresters

CHARTER MEMBERS

November 30, 1900

Gifford Pinchot
Henry S. Graves
E. T. Allen
W. L. Hall
R. S. Hosmer
O. W. Price
T. H. Sherrard

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

December 13, 1900

President, Gifford Pinchot
Vice-Pres., Henry S. Graves
Secretary, George B. Sudworth
Treasurer, R. S. Hosmer (1900-1903)
W. L. Hall (1903-1905)

No definite record exists in the executive office, but it is assumed that these same officers served until elections were held in

1905

President, Gifford Pinchot
Vice-Pres., O. W. Price
Secretary, George B. Sudworth
Treasurer, W. L. Hall

1906

President, Gifford Pinchot
Vice-Pres., F. E. Olmsted
Secretary, George B. Sudworth
Treasurer, W. L. Hall

1907

President, Gifford Pinchot
Vice-Pres., Filibert Roth
Secretary, George B. Sudworth
Treasurer, W. L. Hall

1908

President, Gifford Pinchot
Vice-Pres., O. W. Price
Secretary, Wm. F. Sherfesee
Treasurer, Carl G. Crawford

1909

President, O. W. Price
Vice-Pres., George B. Sudworth
Secretary, Wm. F. Sherfesee (part of year) Findley Burns (remainder)
Treasurer, Allan B. Patterson

1910

President, Gifford Pinchot
Vice-Pres., O. W. Price
Secretary, R.S. Kellogg (part of year) E. H. Frothingham (remainder)
Treasurer, S. T. Dana

1911

President, Gifford Pinchot
Vice-Pres., O. W. Price
Secretary, E. H. Frothingham
Treasurer, S. T. Dana

1912

President, Henry S. Graves
Vice-Pres., W. B. Greeley
Secretary, E. H. Frothingham
Treasurer, S. T. Dana

1913

President, W. L. Hall
Vice-Pres., J. G. Peters
Secretary, E. H. Frothingham
Treasurer, S. T. Dana

1914

President, B. E. Fernow
Vice-Pres., Raphael Zon
Secretary, Bristow Adams
Treasurer, L. S. Murphy

1915

President, W. B. Greeley
Vice-Pres., Raphael Zon
Secretary, Karl W. Woodward
Treasurer, L. S. Murphy

1916

President, B. E. Fernow
Vice-Pres., E. H. Clapp
Secretary, Findley Burns (part of year) C. R. Tillotson (remainder)
Treasurer, S. T. Dana

1917

President, Filibert Roth
Vice-Pres., W. T. Cox
Secretary, R.Y. Stuart (Jan. to Sept.) E. R. Hodson
Treasurer, C. R. Tillotson

Council Members

W. B. Greeley, Henry S. Graves, R. C. Bryant, Clyde Leavitt, D. T. Mason (resigned), J. H. Foster.

1918

President, Filibert Roth
Vice-Pres., J. A. Ferguson
Secretary, E. R. Hodson
Treasurer, A. F. Hawes

Council Members

J. W. Toumey, H. H. Chapman (temporary for Col. Greeley), W. L. Hall (temporary for Col. Graves), R. C. Bryant, J. H. Foster.

1919

President, F. E. Olmsted
Vice-Pres., W. W. Ashe
Secretary, Paul D. Kelleter
Treasurer, A. F. Hawes

Council Members

S. T. Dana, J. W. Toumey, R. C. Bryant, H. H. Chapman, W. L. Hall.

1920

President, R. C. Bryant
Vice-Pres., C. G. Bates
Secretary, Paul D. Kelleter
Treasurer, A. F. Hawes

Council Members

B. P. Kirkland, W. B. Greeley, H. S. Graves, S. T. Dana, J. W. Toumey.

1921

President, R. C. Bryant
Vice-Pres., Paul G. Redington
Secretary, Paul D. Kelleter
Treasurer, E. H. Frothingham

Council Members

Raphael Zon, W. B. Greeley, B. P. Kirkland, S. T. Dana, J. W. Toumey.

1922

President, E. A. Sherman
Vice-Pres., H. H. Chapman
Secretary, W. N. Sparhawk
Treasurer, F. W. Besley

Council Members

R. C. Bryant, S. T. Dana, J. W. Toumey, B. P. Kirkland, Raphael Zon.

1923

President, R. S. Hosmer
Vice-Pres., H. H. Chapman
Secretary, W. N. Sparhawk
Treasurer, F. W. Besley

Council Members

R. Y. Stuart, S. T. Dana, B. P. Kirkland, Raphael Zon, R. C. Bryant.

1924

President, Walter Mulford
Vice-Pres., R. T. Fisher
Secretary, R. V. Reynolds
Treasurer, F. W. Besley

Council Members

E. H. Frothingham, B. P. Kirkland, Raphael Zon, R. C. Bryant, R. Y. Stuart.

1925

President, S. T. Dana
Vice-Pres., R. T. Fisher
Secretary, C. G. Smith
Treasurer, C. R. Tillotson

Council Members

J. G. Peters, Raphael Zon, R. C. Bryant, R. Y. Stuart, E. H. Frothingham.

1926

President, S. T. Dana
Vice-Pres., P. G. Redington
Secretary, G. H. Collingwood
Treasurer, S. B. Detwiler

Council Members

T. T. Munger, R. C. Bryant, R. Y. Stuart, E. H. Frothingham, J. G. Peters.

1927

President, R. Y. Stuart
Vice-Pres., R. T. Fisher
Secretary, J. H. Fahrenbach
Treasurer, S. B. Detwiler

Council Members

Aldo Leopold, R. Y. Stuart, E. H. Frothingham, J. G. Peters, T. T. Munger.

1928

President, R. T. Fisher (Jan.-Feb.)
Vice-Pres., O. M. Butler
Secretary, Ward Shepard
Treasurer, S. B. Detwiler

(Professor Fisher resigned the presidency in February. Mr. Butler was advanced to this position and C. S. Chapman was elected Vice-President. Because of pressure of official duties Mr. Detwiler asked to be relieved as Treasurer and was replaced by B. A. Chandler.)

Officers for the remainder of 1928 were:

President, O. M. Butler
Vice-Pres., C. S. Chapman
Secretary, Ward Shepard
Treasurer, B. A. Chandler

Council Members

R. Y. Stuart, E. H. Frothingham, J. G. Peters, T. T. Munger, Aldo Leopold.

1929

President, P. G. Redington
Vice-Pres., J. F. Preston
Secretary, R. E. Marsh
Treasurer, W. N. Sparhawk

Council Members

J. S. Holmes, W. G. Howard, O. M. Butler, T. T. Munger, Aldo Leopold, R. Y. Stuart, B. A. Chandler (admissions).

1930

President, P. G. Redington
Vice-Pres., J. D. Guthrie
Sec.-Treas., E. Morgan Pryse

Council Members

C. D. Howe, T. T. Munger, R. Y. Stuart, C. R. Tillotson, Aldo Leopold, S. B. Show, R. S. Hosmer, W. G. Howard (admissions).

(The offices of Secretary and Treasurer were combined in 1930).

Executive Secretary, W. R. Hine (appointed April 3, 1930).

1931

President, P. G. Redington
Vice-Pres., J. D. Guthrie
Sec.-Treas., E. Morgan Pryse

Council Members

C. D. Howe, T. T. Munger, R. Y. Stuart, R. S. Hosmer, C. R. Tillotson, Aldo Leopold, S. B. Show, W. G. Howard (admissions).

Executive Secretary, F. W. Reed (appointed April 1931).

1932

President, C. M. Granger
Vice-Pres., J. D. Guthrie
Sec.-Treas., P. G. Redington
Executive Secretary, F. W. Reed

Council Members

E. L. Demmon, Hugo Winkenwerder, R. S. Hosmer, C. D. Howe, A. F. Hawes, S. B. Show, C. R. Tillotson, C. F. Korstian (admissions).

1933

President, C. M. Granger
Vice-Pres., J. D. Guthrie
Sec.-Treas., P. G. Redington
Executive Secretary, F. W. Reed

Council Members

E. L. Demmon, Hugo Winkenwerder, R. S. Hosmer, C. D. Howe, A. F. Hawes, S. B. Show, C. R. Tillotson, C. F. Korstian (admissions).

1934

President, H. H. Chapman
Vice-Pres., E. H. Clapp
Sec.-Treas., C. M. Granger
Executive Secretary, F. W. Reed

Council Members

E. L. Demmon, A. F. Hawes, Hugo Winkenwerder, S. N. Spring, F. W. Besley, Emanuel Fritz, Ward Shepard, C. F. Korstian (admissions).

1935

President, H. H. Chapman
Vice-Pres., E. H. Clapp
Sec.-Treas., C. M. Granger (Jan.-Apr.)
Executive Secretary, F. W. Reed

Council Members

F. W. Besley, Emanuel Fritz, Ward Shepard, S. N. Spring, E. L. Demmon, A. F. Hawes, Hugo Winkenwerder, C. F. Korstian (admissions).

1936-1937

President, H. H. Chapman
Vice-Pres., S. T. Dana
Executive Secretary, F. W. Reed
Henry Clepper (appointed May 17, 1937).

Council Members

F. W. Besley, G. H. Collingwood, Elers Koch (July 1936-Dec. 1937), E. I. Kotok, Emanuel Fritz (Jan.-June 1936), R. H. Rutledge, Ward Shepard, S. N. Spring, H. Winkenwerder, Verne Rhoades (admissions).

1938-1939

President, C. F. Korstian
Vice-Pres., W. G. Howard
Executive Secretary, Henry Clepper

Council Members

W. M. Baker, F. H. Brundage, A. C. Cline, D. S. Jeffers, J. C. Kircher, M. E. Krueger, H. F. Round, R. H. Rutledge, R. C. Bryant (admissions; died Feb. 1939), G. B. MacDonald (admissions).

1940-1941

President, C. F. Korstian
Vice-Pres., E. I. Kotok
Executive Secretary, Henry Clepper

Council Members

Shirley W. Allen, I. F. Eldredge, Harry T. Gisborne, Ralph C. Hawley, William G. Howard, Myron E. Krueger, Arthur C. McIntyre, Allen S. Peck, G. B. MacDonald (admissions).

1942-1943

President, Henry Schmitz
Vice-Pres., Shirley W. Allen
Executive Secretary, Henry Clepper

Council Members

Frederick S. Baker, C. Edward Behre, I. F. Eldredge, Harry T. Gisborne, Ralph C. Hawley, William G. Howard, F. P. Keen, Allen S. Peck, H. A. Smith.

1944-1945

President, Henry Schmitz
Vice-Pres., Shirley W. Allen
Executive Secretary, Henry Clepper

Council Members

Frederick S. Baker, Walter J. Damtoft, William B. Greeley, Ralph C. Hawley, F. P. Keen, Jay H. Price, A. B. Recknagel, Hardy L. Shirley, Glen A. Smith.

1946-1947

President, Shirley W. Allen
Vice-Pres., Clyde S. Martin
Executive Secretary, Henry Clepper

Council Members

John D. Coffman, Walter J. Damtoft, Paul M. Dunn, Charles F. Evans, James C. Evenden, William B. Greeley, Clarence S. Herr, Jay H. Price, A. B. Recknagel.

1948-1949

President, Clyde S. Martin
Vice-Pres., Charles F. Evans
Executive Secretary, Henry Clepper

Council Members

Willis M. Baker, Paul M. Dunn, James C. Evenden, Charles H. Flory, William B. Greeley, Clarence S. Herr, Richard E. McArdle, DeWitt Nelson, John W. Spencer.

1950-1951

President, Charles F. Evans
Vice-Pres., Clarence S. Herr
Executive Secretary, Henry Clepper

Council Members

Frederick H. Brundage, D. B. Demeritt, Stanley G. Fontanna, Frank H. Kaufert, C. Otto Lindh, Gordon D. Marckworth, Richard E. McArdle, DeWitt Nelson, Earl Porter.

1952-1953

President, George L. Drake
Vice-Pres., Elwood L. Demmon
Executive Secretary, Henry Clepper

Council Members

William J. Brown, D. B. Demeritt, Frank H. Kaufert, C. Otto Lindh, Gordon D. Marckworth, Richard E. McArdle, Earl Porter, Perry A. Thompson, Ruthford H. Westveld.

1954-1955

President, Elwood L. Demmon
Vice-Pres., DeWitt Nelson
Executive Secretary, Henry Clepper

Council Members

William J. Brown, C. Huxley Coulter, D. B. Demeritt, Stanley G. Fontanna, Percy D. Hanson, Edwin F. Heacox, Joseph S. Illick, J. Herbert Stone, Ruthford H. Westveld.

1956-1957

President, DeWitt Nelson
Vice-Pres., George A. Garratt
Executive Secretary, Henry Clepper

Council Members

B. E. Allen, Philip A. Briegleb, C. Huxley Coulter, Stanley G. Fontanna, Maurice K. Goddard, Edwin F. Heacox, Joseph S. Illick, J. Herbert Stone, Henry J. Vaux.

1958-1959

President, George A. Garratt
Vice-Pres., Henry J. Malsberger
Executive Secretary, Henry Clepper

Council Members

B. E. Allen, Philip A. Briegleb, Donald E. Clark, Charles A. Connaughton, Kenneth P. Davis, Maurice K. Goddard, William D. Hagenstein, J. Herbert Stone, Henry J. Vaux.

1960-1961

President, Charles A. Connaughton
Vice-Pres., Henry J. Malsberger
Executive Secretary, Henry Clepper

Council Members

B. E. Allen, William C. Bramble, Donald E. Clark, Kenneth P. Davis, George A. Garratt, William D. Hagenstein, Svend O. Heiberg, Richard J. Preston, Jr., Charles L. Tebbe.

Coming Events

Central States Forest Tree Improvement Conference

The second Central States Forest Tree Improvement Conference will be held at the Sunset Arms Hotel, Franklin Park, Ill., October 12-13, 1960. Field trips are planned on October 13 to the Morton Arboretum and Argonne National Laboratory.

Central States Section

The meeting of the Central States Section will be held at Franklin Park, Ill., October 13-14, 1960. The theme is Recreation.

Florida Chapter, S. E. Section

The Florida Chapter of the Southeastern Section will hold its fall meeting October 13-14 at Fort Harrison Hotel, Clearwater, Fla.

American Forestry Association

The 85th annual meeting of The American Forestry Association will be held October 16-19, 1960, with headquarters at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss.

Canadian Institute of Forestry

The 1960 annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Forestry will be held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, Canada, October 24-27, 1960.

Council of Forestry School Executives

The Council of Forestry School Executives will hold its annual meeting November 12, 1960, at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., immediately following the Yale 60th Anniversary.

Sixtieth Annual Meeting

Society of American Foresters

Washington, D. C., November 13-16, 1960

The forestry profession will celebrate sixty years of organized progress at the annual national meeting of the Society of American Foresters, scheduled for November 13-16 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washingnton, D. C. The theme will be "Forestry's Expanding Horizons."

More than 1,000 foresters from the United States and Canada are expected. Some 70 papers will be presented at 12 different sessions on subjects ranging from forest tree genetics to wood technology.

Three keynote speakers will be featured. U. S. Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle will review the past sixty years of forestry and predict future developments in the profession. William C. Bramble, head of the Department of Forestry and Conservation at Purdue University, will discuss the past sixty years of forestry from the standpoint of its sociological aspects and the future uses of forests. William M. Bailey of International Paper Company will analyze the scientific achievements of professional forestry with special reference to industrial forest management.

At the Society's annual dinner, to be held on the evening of November 16, two special awards will be presented by President Charles A. Connaughton of San Francisco. These are the Sir William Schlich memorial medal and the Gifford Pinchot medal, both given for outstanding contributions to forestry. The address of the evening will be given by Howard A. Meyerhoff, executive director of the Scientific Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C.

President Connaughton has announced that all foresters and friends of forestry everywhere, whether members of the Society or not, are welcome to attend the various sessions and the sixtieth anniversary dinner.

"This 1960 meeting of the SAF follows closely after the Fifth World Forestry Congress scheduled for Seattle in August and September," he said. "These two important gatherings of foresters will emphasize the meritorious services which forestry and professional foresters are rendering to the stability and strength of our nation. Few professions in America have come along as rapidly as has forestry in the past sixty years."

The foresters return to the nation's capital this year for their annual meeting in keeping with a policy of commemorating every decennial anniversary of the Society's founding in Washington, D. C. in 1900.

Ladies Activities

A large enrollment of ladies is expected at the meeting. They will enjoy a full program of special events. The Ladies Committee has arrangements well along and many special surprises await the visitors.

There will be a ladies' lounge and hospitality room in the Sheraton-Park Hotel to be used as a meeting place and general headquarters. Hostesses will be on hand at all times.

Scheduled events include a conducted tour on Monday, November 14, to the Custis-Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery, to see the impressive ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers, and to Mount Vernon.

Tuesday, November 15, will feature a special visit to the White House, and an embassy tour concluding with a tea at the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Wednesday, November 16, will include a luncheon at the beautiful Columbia Country Club in suburban Maryland.

The Committee is planning a number of "extras" that will please the visitors and make their visit to the sixtieth anniversary meeting one of the best.

Schedule of Events

Sunday, November 13

SAF Council meeting: morning.

Joint meeting of the Council and Section delegates: afternoon.

Editorial Board, JOURNAL OF FORESTRY: afternoon.

Association of Consulting Foresters: evening.

Monday, November 14

General Session: morning.

Society Affairs Session: afternoon.

Alumni functions (no scheduled SAF meetings): evening.

Motion pictures: evening.

Tuesday, November 15

Division of Silviculture: morning and afternoon.

Division of Forest Products: morning.

Division of Economics and Policy: afternoon.

Division of Forest Recreation: morning.

Division of Forest-Wildlife Management: afternoon.

Alumni functions (no scheduled SAF meetings): evening.

Wednesday, November 16

Division of Forest Management: morning and afternoon.

Division of Education: morning.

Division of Range Management: morning.

SAF Council meeting: afternoon.

Division of Watershed Management: afternoon.

SAF dinner and dance: evening.

General Meeting

Monday morning, November 14

Henry J. Malsberger, Chairman
Theme: Forestry's Expanding Horizons

1. Welcome by the President, Charles A. Connaughton.

2. "Horizons Unlimited." Richard E. McArdle, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

3. "Industry's Effect on Forest Management." William M. Bailey, International Paper Company, Panama City, Fla.

4. "Forestry and Sociologic Changes in the 20th Century." William C. Bramble, Department of Forestry and Conservation, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Society Affairs Session

Monday afternoon, November 14

Charles A. Connaughton, President
Henry J. Malsberger, Vice President
Henry Clepper, Executive Secretary

1. Report of the President.
2. Report of the Executive Secretary.
3. Report of the Editor of Society publications, Arthur B. Meyer.
4. Report of the Editor of Forest Science, John W. Duffield.
5. Report of the Committee for the Advancement of Forestry Education, Frank H. Kaufert, chairman.
6. Report of the Committee on Civil Service, R. J. Preston, Jr., chairman.
7. Report of the Committee on State Registration and Licensing, Archie E. Patterson, chairman.
8. Report of the Committee on Forestry Research, George M. Jemison, chairman.
9. Report of the Committee on International Relations, V. L. Harper, chairman.

Special Program on Forestry Education

George A. Garratt, Chairman
Samuel T. Dana, Leader

This portion of the afternoon session will be devoted to a discussion of forestry education. Participation by the members in the audience is invited.

Division of Silviculture

Tuesday morning, November 15

Jesse H. Buell, Chairman
Paul O. Rudolf, Vice Chairman
Frank W. Woods, Secretary

1. "Loblolly Pine Growth as Related to Site, Age, and Stand Density." Thomas C. Nelson, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C.
2. "Direct-Seeding Comes to the South." William F. Mann, Jr., Southern Forest Experiment Station, Alexandria, La.
3. "Fungi Associated with Viability Losses of Sugar Pine Seed During Cold Storage." Gilbert H. Schubert, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Berkeley, Calif.
4. "The Town Creek Ponderosa Pine Plantations." James D. Curtis, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah, and Melvin A. Coonrod, U. S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah.
5. Division business meeting.

JESSE H. BUELL, Chairman, Division of Silviculture

Tuesday afternoon, November 15

1. "Energy Flow Silviculture, a New Concept for Forestry." Frank W. Woods, School of Forestry, Duke University, Durham, N. C.
2. Report of the SAF Committee on Natural Areas. John F. Shanklin, Office of the Secretary, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
3. "Estimating Site Index for Longleaf Pine through Quantitative Evaluation of Associated Vegetation." Earl J. Hodgkins, Department of Forestry, Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.
4. "Factors Affecting the Development and Survival of Sugar Maple Sprouts." Thomas W. Church, Jr., Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn.
5. Report of the SAF Committee on Forest Tree Improvement. R. T. Bingham, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho.
6. "Discriminant Analysis of *Pinus thunbergii* × *Pinus densiflora* Hybrids." Francois Mergen and G. M. Furnival, School of Forestry, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Division of Forest Products

Tuesday morning, November 15

Rudolf F. Grah, Chairman
Harvey D. Erickson, Vice Chairman
Raymond J. Wood, Secretary
Theme: The Decade 1960—A Period of Change in Wood Use?

1. "What Is Ahead in the Lumber Industry?" Arthur F. Muschler, Edward Hines Lumber Company, Chicago, Ill.
2. "What Is Ahead in the Pulp and Paper Industry?" George B. Amidon, Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company, International Falls, Minn.
3. "What Is Ahead in the Plywood and Hardboard Industries?" James Bethel, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C.

RUDOLF F. GRAH, Chairman, Division of Forest Products

4. "Wood Production and Processing in the Years Ahead." James J. Byrne, Division of Forest Products Research, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.
5. "Forest Products Mix in a Changing Economy." John A. Zivnuska, School of Forestry, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

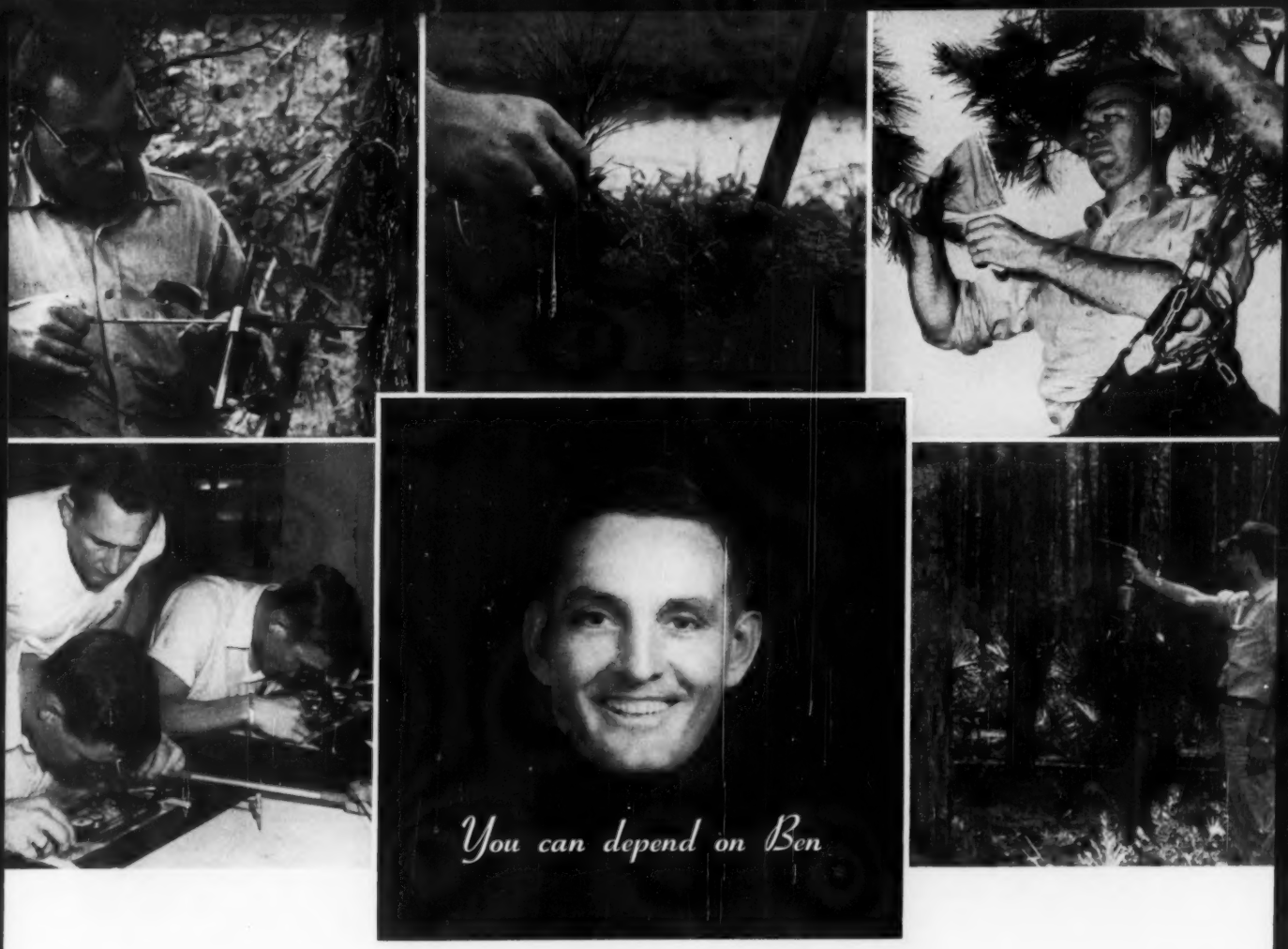
Division of Forest Recreation

Tuesday morning, November 15

William A. Parr, Chairman
Henry A. Harrison, Vice Chairman
Lemuel A. Garrison, Secretary

1. Opening Remarks. William A. Parr, Chairman.

WILLIAM A. PARR, Chairman, Division of Forest Recreation



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2. "Widening Horizons in Forest Recreation." DeWitt Nelson, California Department of Natural Resources, Sacramento, Calif.

3. "What Should the User Pay for Forest Recreation." John Sieker, Division of Recreation and Land Uses, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

4. Panel Discussion: "Recreation for the Future."

Moderator, Francis W. Sargent, Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, Washington, D. C.

"The Public's Viewpoint." Kenneth B. Pomeroy, American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C.

"State Parks." Maurice K. Goddard, Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Industry." Frank A. Albert, St. Regis Paper Company, Jacksonville, Fla.

"U. S. Forest Service." H. W. Camp, Forest Recreation Research, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

"National Park Service." Allen T. Edmunds, Division of Recreation Resource Planning, National Park Service, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Fish and Game." Harry R. Woodward, Department of Game, Fish, and Parks, Pierre, S. Dak.

Discussion.

5. Election of officers.

Division of Economics and Policy

Tuesday afternoon, November 15

H. R. Josephson, Chairman
Henry H. Webster, Secretary
Symposium: Investment Opportunities in Forestry

1. "Methods for Appraising Investment Opportunities in Forestry." Carl H. Stoltenberg, Department of Forestry, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

2. "How Forest Industries Judge Investment Opportunities." Arthur W. Nelson, Jr., Timber Products Division, Champion Pulp and Paper Company, Hamilton, Ohio.

3. "Timber Investments from the Standpoint of Institutional Lenders." Eli Ferguson, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, New York, N. Y.

4. "Forest Investment Opportunities and Problems in Canada." David A. Wilson, International Pulp and Paper Company of Canada, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.

5. Summary and Evaluation. Ronald I. Beazley, Department of Forestry, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.

6. Business meeting.

H. R. JOSEPHSON, Chairman, Division of Economics and Policy

Division of Forest-Wildlife Management

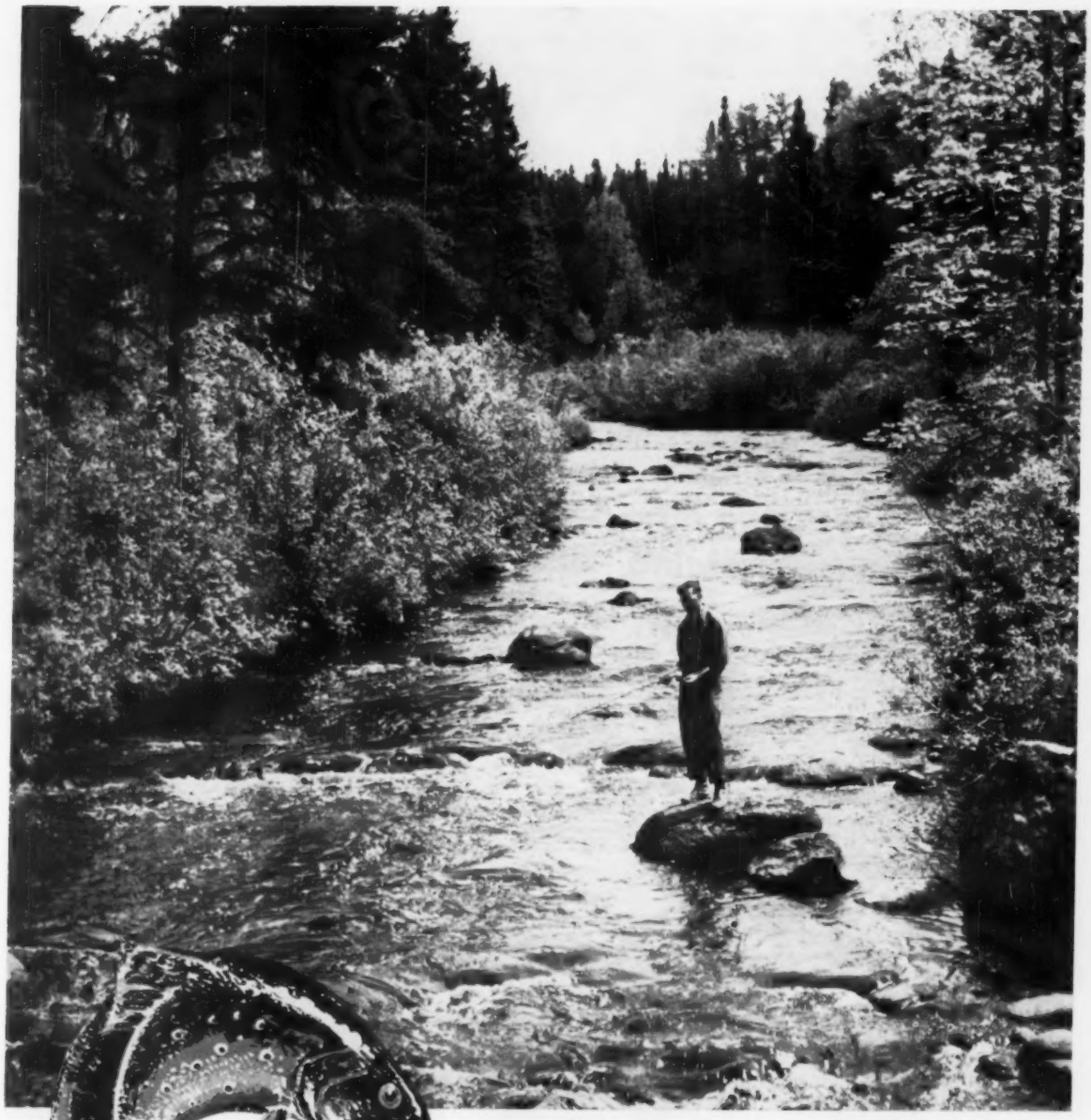
Tuesday afternoon, November 15

Lansing H. Parker, Chairman
James B. Gilligan, Vice Chairman
Howard A. Miller, Secretary

1. "Coordination — The Practical Approach to Better Forest Game Habitat." Howard A. Miller and R. H. Millar, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta, Ga., and Washington, D. C.

2. "Aerial Application of 2,4-D to Improve the Browse Supply for Deer."

LANSING H. PARKER, Chairman, Division of Forest-Wildlife Management



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L. W. Krefting, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, St. Paul, Minn.; H. L. Hansen, School of Forestry, University of Minnesota, St. Paul; and R. W. Hunt, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Rochert, Minn.

3. "Fishing-for-Fun Program on Trout Streams in Great Smoky Mountains National Park." Robert Lennon and Philip S. Parker, U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, La Crosse, Wis.

4. "Forest Wildlife Relationships in Denmark." Ralph T. King, State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

5. Business meeting and election of officers.

Division of Forest Management
Wednesday morning, November 16

Thomas B. Glazebrook, Chairman
Frank D. Irving, Jr., Vice Chairman
Wm. J. Bridges, Jr., Secretary
W. T. Doolittle, Program Chairman

Symposium: Progress in the Technology and Knowledge of Forest Fire Control to Meet the Needs of Forest Management

Merle S. Lowden, Moderator

1. "The New Air Arm in Forest Fire Suppression." William A. Peterson, U. S. Forest Service, Quincy, Calif.

2. "What Progress Are We Making in Protecting Small Forest Holdings from Fire." Clinton H. Coulter, Florida Forest Service, Tallahassee, Fla.

3. "Progress in the Development of a Unified Forest Fire Danger Rating System." John J. Keetch, U. S. Forest Service, Asheville, N. C.

4. "Forest Fire Research and the Need for Fire Laboratories." J. S. Barrows, U. S. Forest Service, Missoula, Mont., and Charles C. Buck, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

THOMAS B. GLAZEBROOK, Chairman, Division of Forest Management

5. "Better Quantitative Observations of Atmospheric Phenomena in Going Fires." Vincent J. Schaefer, Research Consultant, Schenectady, N. Y.

Wednesday afternoon, November 16

1. Report of nominating committee and election of officers for 1961.

Theme: Forest Management Moves Ahead.

2. "Trends in Forest Management Practices on Private Forest Lands in Maryland." Adna R. Bond, Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, Annapolis, Md.

3. "Management Control in Uneven-Aged Eastern Forests." Glenn E. Smith, U. S. Forest Service, Upper Darby, Pa.

Comments. Ronald A. Bartoo, School of Forestry, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

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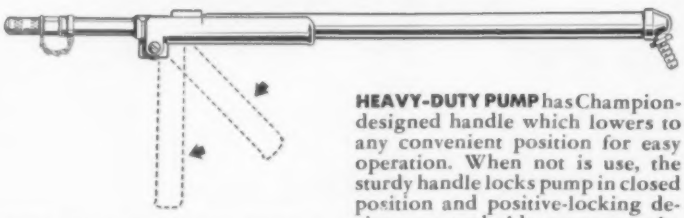

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4. "Multiple-Use Management on National Forest Lands." Lowell O. Woods, U. S. Forest Service, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

5. "Antibiotics Look Good in the Fight to Save Western White Pine from Blister Rust." Homer J. Hartman, U. S. Forest Service, Missoula, Mont.

Discussion. Glenn R. Allison, U. S. Forest Service, Upper Darby, Pa.; William Klomparens, The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; and Jack Ziffer, Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Division of Range Management

Wednesday morning, November 16

Lowell K. Halls, Chairman
Chas. Terwilliger, Jr., Vice Chairman

1. "Recovery of Herbaceous and Shrubby Vegetation Seven Years After Logging." George A. Garrison, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, LaGrande, Ore.

2. "The Alpine: Its Place in Multiple-Use Management." Clinton H. Wasser, College of Forestry and Range Management, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.

LOWELL K. HALLS, Chairman,
Division of Range Management

3. "Better Use of Native Forage in Southern Forests." Robert E. Williams, Soil Conservation Service, Athens, Ga.

4. "Conversion from Brush to Grass for Multiple Land Use." Merton J. Reed and Jay R. Bentley, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Berkeley, Calif.

5. "Livestock-Game Use in White Pine Forests of Idaho." Edwin W. Tisdale, Forest, Wildlife, and Range Experiment Station, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Division of Education

Wednesday morning, November 16

William C. Bramble, Chairman
John Carow, Vice Chairman
Allen W. Goodspeed, Secretary

WILLIAM C. BRAMBLE, Chairman,
Division of Education

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Panel Discussion: The Proper Role of Extension and Adult Education in Forestry Education
John Gray, Moderator

1. "State-Level Forestry Responsibilities of a Land-Grant College Extension Service." C. B. Ratchford, Missouri Agricultural Extension Service, Columbia, Mo.

Discussion.

2. "Extension as a Major Phase of a Forestry School Program." R. J. Preston, Jr., School of Forestry, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Discussion.

3. "Meeting the Continuing Education Needs of a Forestry School's Executive and Professional Clientele." John W. Barrett, College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.

Discussion.

4. Report of Safety Committee and election of officers.

5. "Selection of Personnel for the U. S. Forest Service." K. M. Daniels, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Discussion.

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Division of Watershed Management

Wednesday afternoon, November 16

Jack S. Rothacher, Chairman
Paul J. Zinke, Vice Chairman
Percy B. Rowe, Secretary

Symposium: Watershed Management's Expanding Action Program
Harold G. Wilm, Moderator

1. "Pilot Test Watershed Project on the Arizona National Forests." Fred H. Kennedy, U. S. Forest Service, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

2. "Logging Small Watersheds in Western Pennsylvania." James F. Heagy, American Waterworks Service Company, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

3. "Forest Plantation Development Influences Streamflow." L. W. Hill, Central States Forest Experiment Station, Columbus, Ohio.

4. "Evaluation of the Hydrologic Effect of a Watershed Plantation." Lloyd L. Harrold, Agricultural Research Service, Coshocton, Ohio.

5. "Some Watershed Activities and Results in the Tennessee Valley." K. J. Seigworth, Division of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, Norris, Tenn.

DR. HOWARD A. MEYERHOFF, Banquet Speaker

6. "Watershed Management in Action in the Pacific Southwest." W. S. Hopkins, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Berkeley, Calif.

Note: No business meeting will be held at the annual meeting unless specifically requested (by at least 10 members). A nominating committee will be named to choose the incoming Secretary. Other offices are filled by automatic advancement of the 1966 Vice Chairman and Secretary.

The Society Dinner

Wednesday evening, November 16

Paul M. Dunn, Toastmaster

Presentation of the Sir William Schlich memorial medal, by President Charles A. Connaughton.

Presentation of the Gifford Pinchot medal, by President Connaughton.

"Changing Concepts in Natural Resources." Howard A. Meyerhoff, Scientific Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C.

The Howard University Choir.

Dancing, 10 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Hotel Reservations

Those planning to attend the meeting are advised to arrive in Washington on Sunday, November 13. The first general session will start at 9:30 a.m., Monday, in the Sheraton-Park Hotel. All scheduled sessions will be held in this hotel.

The Sheraton-Park is on Woodley Road, just west of Connecticut Avenue. The address is 2660 Connecticut

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There will be no central housing bureau for this meeting. Members should make their own room reservations direct with the hotels of their choice. To enable the hotels to confirm requests, reservations should be received by them not later than October 28. Early reservations are urged.

In all cases, reservation requests should state that the reservation is for the meeting of the Society of American Foresters.

Additional cooperating hotels are listed below, with their rates.

A map of the D. C. Transit System showing streetcar and bus routes will be found on pages 4 and 5 of the Washington Yellow Pages telephone directory.

Those wishing additional information about hotels and their rates can obtain a complete list from the Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau, 1616 K Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Or they can consult the current *Hotel Red Book*, copies of which are available in most hotel lobbies and public libraries.

Hotels and Rates

All rates quoted are for rooms with bath. These are daily rates, subject to the District of Columbia sales tax. If the rate category requested is unavailable, rooms in the next highest category will be assigned.

Sheraton-Park Hotel, 2660 Connecticut Avenue N. W., Washington 8, D. C. Single occupancy, economy, $9.85 to $11.35; standard, $12.85 to $13.85; luxury, $15 to $16.50. Twin-bed rooms, economy, $12.85 to $13.85; standard, $15 to $16.50; luxury, $18 to $20. Parlor and one bedroom suites, $19 to $45. Parlor and two bedroom suites, $55 to $65.

In addition, a limited number of multiple occupancy suites are available in the Sheraton-Park as follows: one bedroom suite for 3 persons, $27 per day or $9 per person; for 4 persons, $30 per day or $7.50 per person. Two bedroom suite for 5 persons, $45 per day or $9 each; for 6 persons, $48 per day or $8 per person. Groups desiring this type of accommodation must make up their own parties and should designate them by name in making their reservations.

Ambassador Hotel, 14th and K Streets, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Single occupancy, $9 to $10.50. Double-bed rooms, $12 and $13. Twin-bed rooms, $15 to $16.50.

Burlington Hotel, Vermont Avenue at Thomas Circle, Washington 5, D. C. Single occupancy, $8.95 to $10.95. Double-bed rooms and twin-bed rooms, $13.95 to $15.95. Suites, single occupancy, $12.50; double occupancy, $17.75.

Fairfax Hotel, 2100 Massachusetts Avenue N. W., Washington 8, D. C. Twin-bed rooms, $14. Family suites (two connecting twin-bed rooms for four persons), $16.

Manger Annapolis Hotel, 12th and H Streets N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Single occupancy, $8.50. Double-bed rooms, $11. Twin-bed rooms, $12.

Manger Hamilton Hotel, 14th and K Streets N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Single occupancy, $9. Double-bed rooms, $12. Twin-bed rooms, $13.50.

Manger Hay-Adams, 16th and H Streets N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Single occupancy, $14, $16, and $18. Double-bed rooms, $18 and $20. Twin-bed rooms, $20 and $22.

Mayflower Hotel, Connecticut Avenue at DeSales Street, Washington 6, D. C. Single occupancy, $9 to $20.50. Double-bed rooms $15 to $23.50. Twin-bed rooms, $17 to $25.50.

Shoreham Hotel and Motor Inn, Connecticut Avenue at Calvert Street, Washington 8, D. C. (One block from the Sheraton-Park Hotel.) Single occupancy, $13. Twin-bed rooms, $17. Suites, parlor and twin-bed room, $25; parlor and two bedrooms, $42. The motor inn has rooms each equipped with two double beds, $13 singles and $17 doubles.

Statler Hilton Hotel, 16th and K Streets N. W., Washington 13, D. C. Single occupancy, $7 to $12. Double-bed rooms, $9.50 to $15. Twin-bed rooms, $12 to $18.

Washington Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue at 15th Street N. W., Washington 4, D. C. Single occupancy, $9, $10, $11.50, $12.50. Double-bed rooms and twin-bed rooms, $14.50, $16, $18. Roll-in-beds, $3.

Willard Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue at 14th Street N. W., Washington 4, D. C. Single occupancy, $8.50 to $14. Double-bed rooms, $13.50 to $19. Twin-bed rooms, $15 to $21.

PROCEEDINGS
(1959)

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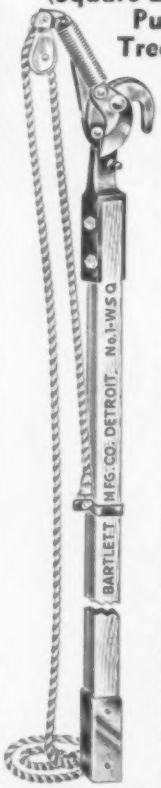

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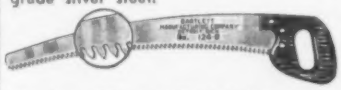

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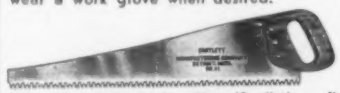

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Student Aid Programs in Southern Forestry Education

Winfred L. Godwin

QUALITY FORESTRY education is crucial to the development of the vast economic potential of southern forests.

The South, with eight accredited schools of forestry, has the needed academic facilities to provide this quality education. These schools are located at Auburn University, Duke University, the University of Florida, the University of Georgia, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Louisiana State University, North Carolina State College, and West Virginia University.

In addition, seven of the nation's 13 nonaccredited forestry programs are located in the region, in the States of Arkansas, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

For the past ten years the accredited schools of forestry in the South and the Southern Regional Education Board[1] have been working together to provide 16 southern states with sufficient forestry education of high quality to meet the region's need for foresters. This cooperative effort is based on the premise that the region can have forestry education of higher quality at the least possible cost if schools cooperate in developing their programs and if states without forestry schools utilize existing accredited schools to capacity.

The SREB has approached the matter of quality forestry educa-

THE AUTHOR is associate director, Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta, Ga.

[1]SREB is the agency created in 1949 by the Southern Regional Education Compact ratified by the legislatures of 16 states. The compact states include Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The broad purpose of SREB is "to assist states, institutions, and agencies concerned with higher education to advance knowledge and to improve the social and economic level of the region by means of interstate collaboration in the support, expansion or establishment of regional services or schools for graduate, professional, and technical education."

Under this broad charge the SREB has developed interstate arrangements for use of various professional and graduate programs. Among these interstate arrangements are (1) contracts in medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry, and social work whereby states without schools in these fields contract for student spaces in schools in other states; (2) agreements with states and institutions for tuition aid to students attending programs in other states in certain fields of study; and (3) agreements between institutions and the Board in certain graduate and professional fields for joint planning and development of educational programs.

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tion from two angles: (1) by stimulating higher quality in forestry education by a specialization and cooperation of effort in instruction and research, and (2) by seeking more complete regional utilization of existing facilities.

The first has been handled through a memorandum of agreement between SREB and Auburn University, Duke University, the University of Florida, the University of Georgia, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Louisiana State University, and North Carolina State College. (West Virginia University is not a party to the agreement). The memorandum is a formal statement that institutions concerned will jointly plan and develop programs of forestry education and research to avoid duplication and to make available all facilities of the region to the entire region.

A Regional Program in Education

A Regional Committee composed of deans of the accredited forestry schools and a staff member of the SREB have guided efforts toward the regional program. By looking at undergraduate and graduate offerings of the institutions which are parties to the agreement, the committee has sought to avoid unnecessary duplication in the instructional programs of the member schools. At the undergraduate level four major areas of instruction are offered, but no one institution offers all of them. They are General Forestry and Production; Wood Utilization and Wood Technology; Wild Life Management; and Pulp and Paper Technology. At the graduate level 16 fields of specialization are offered by various schools but with an effort toward as little unnecessary duplication as possible. As a result, the region has available accredited programs in any undergraduate or graduate field of interest.

Uniform Preforestry Curriculum

One of the most important results of the schools' cooperative thinking has been the development of a uniform preforestry curriculum enabling a student living in a state without a forestry school to take two years of a preforestry curriculum in an institution in his own state. He then transfers to any one of the accredited forestry schools to complete his work for a bachelor degree without loss of time. Prior to this arrangement, a transfer student frequently had to add a semester or even a year of study to the minimum time required of students who do all their work in an accredited school.

The preforestry curriculum has made more reasonable the second effort, that of seeking maximum utilization of existing schools by states without schools. It gives the state without accredited forestry programs a means of providing residents with accredited training. The logic of this approach, particularly in a time when our higher institutions are facing the troublesome question of providing quality education to greater quantities of students than ever before, is revealed in data on current developments and capacities.

Institutional Capacity

The present (1960) total enrollment in the region's accredited schools of forestry is still 400 students less than total capacities. The schools estimate that with a 25 percent increase in faculty and plant they could offer quality instruction to some 900 students more than currently enrolled. On the basis of projected college enrollments to 1965, and on the basis of a continuation of the present ratio of forestry enrollments to total college enrollments, such an increase in capacity would take care of the total enrollment expected in 1965.

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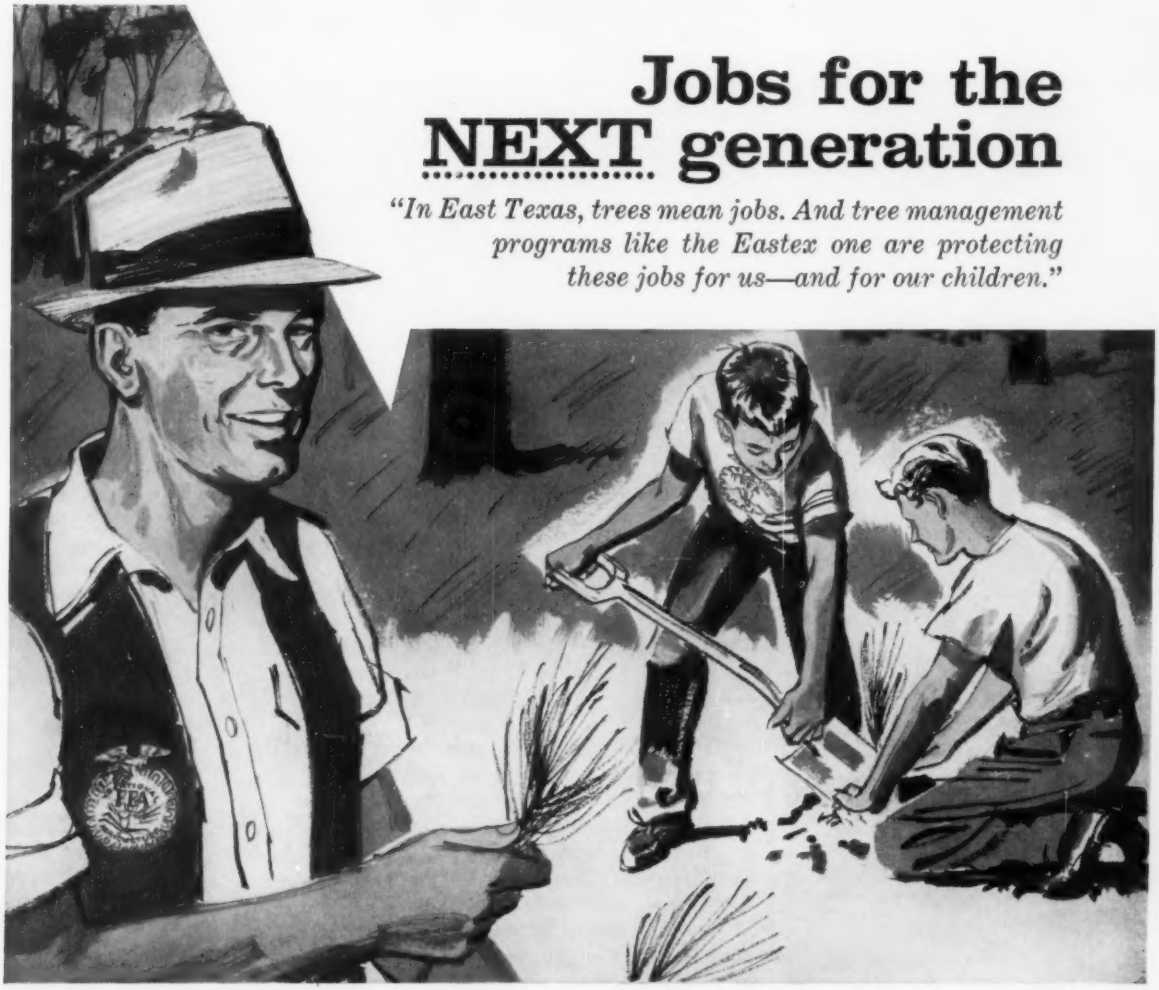

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We must also keep in mind the probability that one or more of the currently nonaccredited schools may become accredited within the next few years, increasing even more the total capacity for accredited training. Presently accredited schools estimate that their maximum expansion consistent with quality would accommodate some 1,400 more students than currently enrolled.

Student Aid in Action

The SREB is encouraging regionwide use of facilities by such programs as the student aid projects undertaken already by Texas and Tennessee and planned by Kentucky for next year.

Texas, through the Texas A & M College system, annually aids several students transferring from Texas institutions to accredited forestry schools elsewhere. The Texas plan of aid covers out-of-state tuition fees to these students as well as one round-trip transportation fare each year.

In 1957 the State of Tennessee began a plan whereby it assists residents who transfer to accredited forestry schools in adjacent states after pursuing the preprofessional forestry curriculum in Tennessee.

Under the arrangement, Tennessee pays through SREB to three schools of forestry in states adjacent to Tennessee—Auburn, the University of Georgia, and North Carolina State—the sum of $200 for each Tennessee resident enrolled in the junior and senior classes. This amount is to be applied to the student's tuition fees. A student is also assisted during his one summer camp.

Through an office of the University of Tennessee, the state certifies residence of those forestry students who make application for the aid; the certified student presents at registration a certificate to the institution where he is enrolled or enrolling; the certificate is accepted by the institution at face value as a credit against tuition at the rate of $200 per academic year; the institution is refunded for these credits through a simple invoice procedure to SREB. The institutions receive no subsidy, but are willing to set up a simple administrative routine in order to cooperate in providing a student service in fields where they want or need additional students. Tennessee utilizes the same plan in the field of architecture.

In 1957-1958, 19 Tennessee residents studying forestry in adjacent states received a total of $3,733 in tuition aid. In 1958-1959, 32 students received $5,366 in aid. In 1959-1960, approximately 25 students will receive aid amounting to about $3,400.

Enrollments of Tennessee residents in out-of-state accredited schools of forestry have been as follows:

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Auburn	10	13	6
Georgia	5	12	10
North Carolina	4	7	7
	19	32	23

These schools enroll all but two of the Tennessee undergraduate forestry students being prepared in the region. The plan has worked well thus far, with excellent cooperation from both state and institutional officials.

Is Another School Needed?

In a recent statement submitted at the request of the Tennessee Legislative Council Committee, which is studying the possible need for an accredited forestry school in Tennessee, the writer recommended:

1. That the State of Tennessee not establish a professional school of forestry at the present time.
2. That Tennessee institutions continue or plan to offer a preforestry curriculum which enables students to take the first two years of forestry training within the state prior to transfer to existing accredited schools of the region for the last two years of undergraduate professional training.
3. That the State of Tennessee continue the program of student

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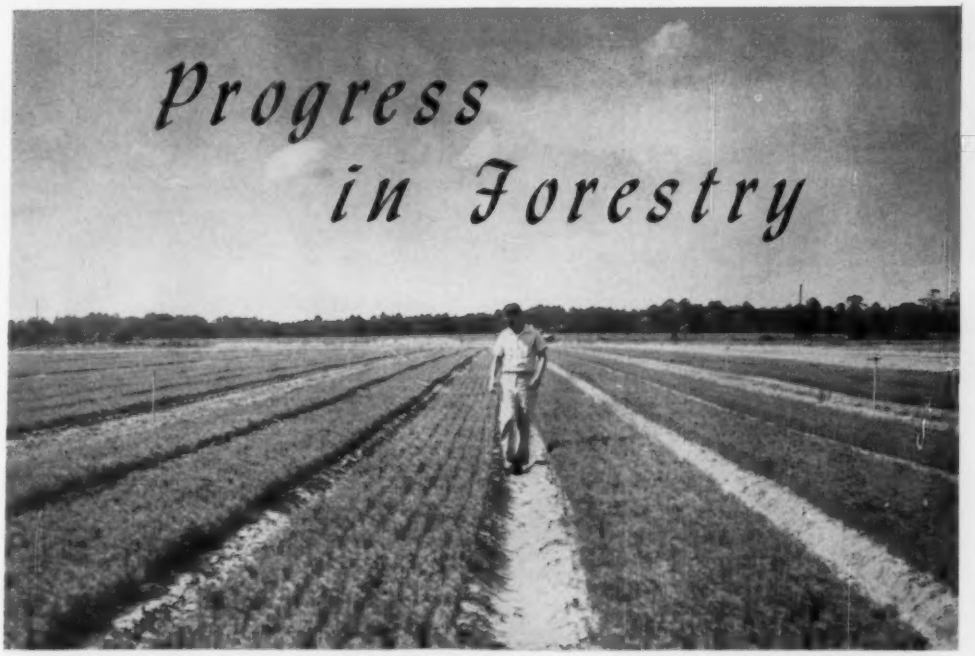

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And if they were planted in a single row six feet apart, they would stretch around the equator four and a half times.

Progress in forestry means putting back timber resources as they are used. And because they are being replenished, there will always be forests growing in Georgia and in the South—tomorrow and beyond.

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aid to junior and senior students going out of state to study forestry, with periodic evaluation of the adequacy of the program.

4. That appropriate groups and officials in Tennessee continue to study closely the possible need for a school of forestry in the state in the next several years. Such study should examine carefully the changing relationship between forestry enrollments and capacities of accredited schools. It should also evaluate Tennessee's need for a forestry school in relation to the state's total needs in higher education.

The Tennessee Legislative Council Committee's report, with recommendations, will be released in November, 1960.

The Situation in Other States

In 1958 the writer also made similar recommendations for Virginia to the Virginia State Council of Higher Education, which concurred in the recommendations in passing them on to the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council, making an inquiry of the question of a professional school for Virginia or use of regional schools. The Legislative Council recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly include the following statements:

". . . the program of forestry training at V.P.I. be strengthened to the end that basic courses in forest management be given to all those who are training for careers as county agents or vocational agriculture teachers and all others who in the judgment of the college administration and faculty would profit by such training.

"It should be emphasized at the outset that what we are recommending is not the type of diversified professional forestry training which is offered in excellent schools located in neighboring states. We are advised that the courses offered both at the undergraduate level and at the graduate level in nearby states are of excellent quality and that these institutions have ample facilities to train as many professional foresters as are likely to apply.

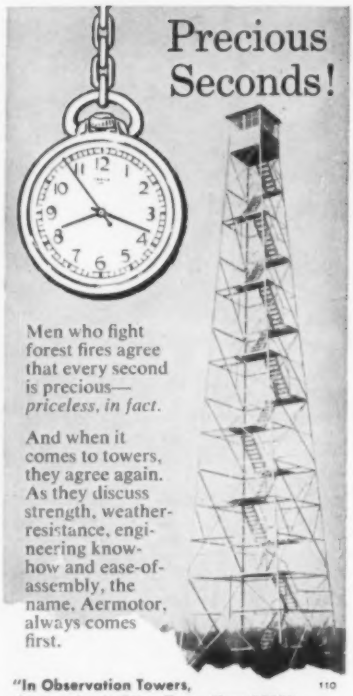
"We do not feel that V.P.I. can or should offer specialized professional training in forestry at either the undergraduate or graduate level on a basis comparable to that which is offered in nearby states. These schools have adequate capacity to provide for the relatively few students who intend to make forestry their whole career. However, we do feel that the state has an interest in seeing that Virginians who need and want such courses are in a position to get them. We therefore recommend an appropriation to pay the cost differential which a Virginian must face in seeking this training, on a basis similar to that now being done with respect to other regional programs for education in specialized fields."

The writer's present information is that the Virginia General Assembly made a small appropriation to implement its recommendation regarding courses at V.P.I., but did not add a sum for nonresident tuition.

In 1960 the Kentucky legislature appropriated funds to begin a program of tuition aid for Kentucky forestry students who transfer to North Carolina State College after completing the preforestry curriculum in Kentucky. The initial Kentucky appropriation provides for tuition aid in the annual amount of $300 per student.

It thus appears that there have been honest efforts in some states to think of ways to provide opportunity for professional forestry training other than establishing new schools.

It is this writer's conviction that *at this time* the essential question is one of *quality*, not of new schools. Conditions in higher education are changing, of course, and there will probably be need at some future date to plan for either considerable expansion of existing schools or establishment of new schools. Our immediate task, though, is to strengthen and use to fullest advantage what we now have.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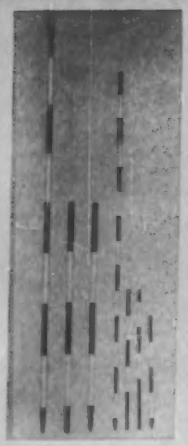

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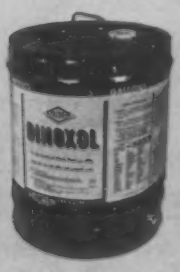
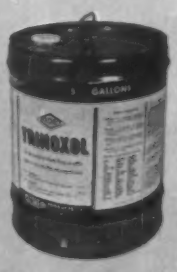


Use these fine products in injectors or "Beaver" girdles



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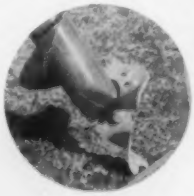

Little Beaver snap-on hole boring augers range from 4" in diameter to 9" — from 36" in length to 42", with snap-on extensions for deeper holes.

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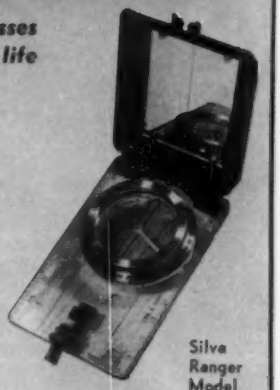

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Plastic film or non-woven rayon fabric, you'll find this quality Flagging ideally suited for every use

Flagging

Indispensable in survey work, marking cruise lines, plot centers, shot points, deer droppings, etc. Brilliant, fast colors — orange, red, yellow, blue and white. Can be written on with ballpoints.

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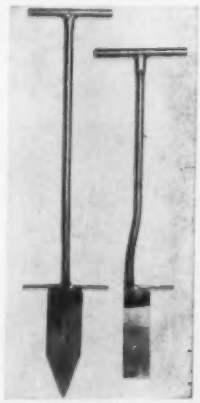

New KBC Bar on left

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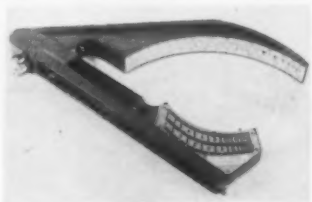
IT'S NEW—You merely hold instrument against tree and read D B H, Basal Area, Volume. Available also is Haga Altimeter, pistol-type, equipped with 6 regular scales, and the well established Spiegel-Relaskop.



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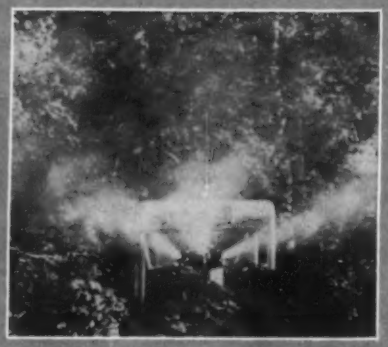

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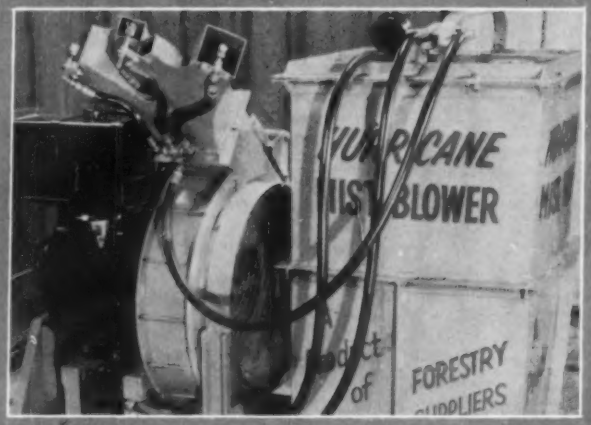
Make the Hurricane your guarantee, also, of low cost and higher efficiency in the chemical control of brush and hardwoods. Write Jim Craig, president, Forestry Suppliers, Inc. The address is P.O. Box 8305, Battlefield Station, Jackson 4, Mississippi.



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Notes and Observations

The de la Howe Old-Growth Forest in Piedmont Shortleaf Pine

Because the growth rate in old trees slows down so markedly, we cannot under our present economy afford to let forests grow to old age until we utilize them. In fact, as the intensity of forest management increases, rotations continue to shorten. Consequently, there is great value in preserving some areas of old-growth or virgin forest to serve as bench marks—areas which show the natural potential of the site, the relation of soil and vegetation, and the impact of disease.

FIG. 1.—Old-growth shortleaf pine on the de la Howe tract near McCormick, S. C.

The "museum" tract on the lands of the John de la Howe School[1] at McCormick, S. C., is a fine example of old-growth shortleaf pine type. Here, Dr. de la Howe, who originally endowed the school, specified in his will that "one thousand acres shall forever remain in wood or forest." Within this area, some 100 acres have been preserved with almost no cutting and few if any forest fires since 1797.

In this respect the tract is indeed unique. Nowhere else in the South Carolina Piedmont can such a forest be found, for since early settler days the great belt of rolling clay hills has undergone drastic change. The original forests were cut by the pioneers and the land farmed under poor practices for many years. Serious erosion took place and as the land became too poor for farm crops it was abandoned and reverted to forests. Now

[1]Originally an orphanage, but now having somewhat broader scope, the school has been under state ownership and control since 1918.

LITTLE BEAVER

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THE LITTLE BEAVER WAY

HAYNES
Pine Tree Pruner

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- Different length handles for all pruning stages.

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NEL-SPOT PAINT HAMMER
and Log Marking Paint

Solve your problem of identifying wood by Specie, Type, Owner, Jobber, Mill or Cutting Season. Ideal for Inventory Control or locating brands.

Easy to identify — Simple to use — A light tap of the porous applicator leaves a Bright, Durable, Water Resistant Color Spot. (Cap prevents dry-in of applicator). Choice of many colors.

TRY IT — WRITE DEPT. JF

THE NELSON COMPANY
Iron Mountain, Michigan (Box 349)
Montgomery, Alabama (Box 1892)

there are vast areas of depleted soils which support stands of relatively poor forest growth.

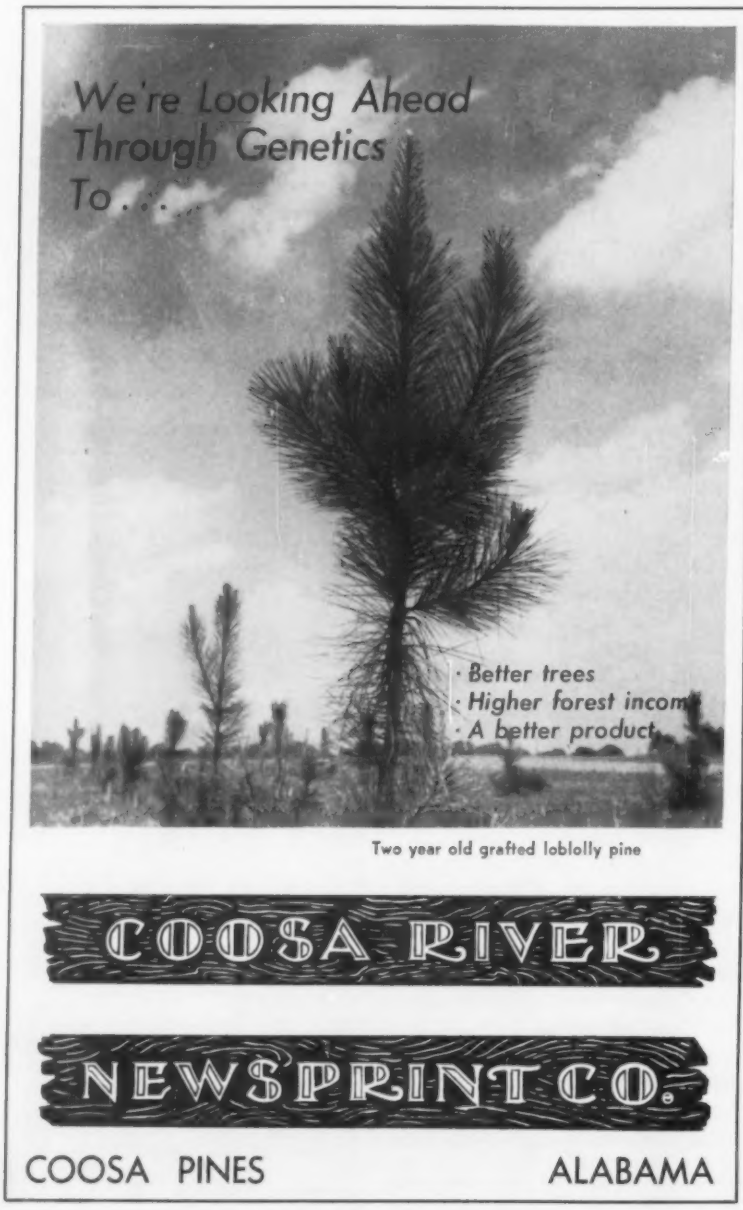
Slow growth of the forest is not the only problem faced by the land manager of this region. Here in the South Carolina Piedmont the littleleaf disease, so common on shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata* L.), is widespread. This disease, caused by the fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* Rands brings about a slow starvation of a tree. In the tight, poorly drained, eroded, and abused soils of the Piedmont this water-loving fungus runs rampant. Working on the fine roots, it kills them and as the roots absorb less and less nitrogen, calcium, and other elements, the tree weakens and dies.

In sharp contrast to surrounding littleleaf areas is the "museum" tract at the de la Howe School. Here the old-growth pines, exceeding 160 years in age, show no evidence of the littleleaf disease, so common among second-growth stands that have reclothed the wornout fields. Why is this so?

The explanation seems to lie in the fact that, although the fungus is present, the soil is drastically different. The topsoil has not been lost through erosion. The soil is porous, mellow, and deep—and the proper habitat is provided for organisms that act against *P. cinnamomi* to hold it in check. With fertility at a high level, the trees have developed to the full capacity of the site. Thus, this natural area helps admirably in demonstrating the conditions under which the littleleaf disease does and does not develop, and in providing a superb example of the natural capacity of the land to grow trees where the fertility has been preserved.

The "museum" tract also has great utility in helping foresters to understand the role of forests in watershed management. Over the Piedmont as a whole, the red creeks, the sand bars, and wide flood plains of the rivers which are so frequently flooded offer evidence that the land is not functioning properly as a water storage reservoir. Sites with shallow soil, or those unprotected by some sort of vegetation, will not hold enough water to slow down storm runoff. However, soil long protected from raindrop impact and erosion, such as that in the de la Howe natural area, will hold rainwater and release it slowly to the streams. This prevents excessively high water immediately after rains, and prevents also the dried-up stream beds during periods of drought. Studies of areas which protect the water resource are invaluable in giving leads as to how to treat or manage areas that contribute to erosion and runoff problems.

It is very fortunate that the trustees of the de la Howe School had the foresight to preserve a tract of old-growth shortleaf pine in the Carolina Piedmont. This reference point will be increasingly valuable, not only in ways we fore-



Two year old grafted loblolly pine

Saving minutes with portable radio means saving lives and timber! When your forces are stretched thin . . . when every minute counts—instant 2-way radio contact can multiply the effectiveness of every man and machine on the fire line.

And in coordinating everyday operations, the Motorola "Handie-Talkie" radio proves so versatile and reliable that 8 out of every 10 portable 2-way radios are Motorola! And for good reasons—they are the lightest, toughest and most economical-to-operate units made. Motorola offers 74 models with standard or "Private-Line" operation, dry cell or rechargeable nickel- cadmium battery supply, speaker-microphone or telephone-type handset options—and up to 8 watts RF output.

Important, too, is the fact that each model is designed and produced by Motorola 2-way radio experts—backed by almost 3 decades of communications experience. Units are job-matched to your needs by a factory-employed Motorola Sales Engineer. And you can depend on nearby Motorola factory-supervised service to keep your equipment on-the-job. Write for full facts today.

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see but also as the years go by in important ways we cannot now delineate.

Editor's note.—This area is currently being considered as a possible SAF Natural Area.

LOUIS J. METZ
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Asheville, N. C.

Comment on Color Description of Foliage

The proposal of Dr. L. S. Hamilton in "Color Standardization for Foliage Description in Forestry"[1] that the Munsell Color Charts be used for such descriptions and the objections of Donald P. White[2] in the April, 1960, issue of the JOURNAL are of interest since I have been actively concerned with this and related problems since my first publication.[3]

While the objections of Mr. White appear well based in that color description of any part of a tree will involve a range of colors, it is practical to record the range of color which has been found and to obtain the centroid of the color range by one of several methods. Thus, it is possible to compare the centroid color of a diseased tree with a healthy tree. However, the scatter of colors about the centroid may be different in the two cases; hence, it is desirable to record in some way the range of color variation.

Many color descriptions are made frequently in certain specialized fields particularly in color grading of agriculture products[4] where the sample size is suitable and where the color range is not too great. However, anyone undertaking the description of the color of conifers would have to be very systematic in: (a) choice of samples; (b) choice of standard illumination, preferably "C"; (c) methods of comparing the needles, etc., with the standard chips; (d) the systematic recording of color descriptions; (e) the calculation of centroid color description and of the deviation of the observed colors from the centroid.

Often in color projects of this kind, a great deal of work is required for what appears to be a very small amount of data. It may be that at the end of a short series of descriptions it becomes quite clear that the relation of the variability of the data and the amount of work required make it undesirable to continue with the project. However, the other possibility exists, as it has with a problem in which considerable work is now in progress, that the data become increasingly valuable as the volume increases.

D. H. HAMLY
Head, Optical Laboratory, Industrial Cellulose Research Ltd., Hawkesbury, Ontario, Canada

An Application of Recreational Forestry

The preservation for scenic purposes of wayside strips of old-growth timber on highways is often a difficult matter, particularly in the Pacific Northwest. On one Oregon state park area, the Henry B. Van Duzer Forest Corridor, however, effective management has resulted in preservation of scenic values, and this area is an example of cooperation between state park administration and the management of a large adjoining tree farm.

Management aspects.—In order to secure in the public interest examples of the old-growth Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* [Mirb.]

[1]Hamilton, Lawrence S. Color standardization for foliage description in forestry. Jour. Forestry 58:23-25. 1960.

[2]White, Donald P. Comments on "color standardization for foliage description in forestry." Jour. Forestry 58:325. 1960.

[3]Hamly, D. H. The Ridgway color standards with a Munsell notation key. J.O.S.A. 39:552-599. 1949. This paper and those referred to in it give useful information on color description of plant materials.

[4]Science of color Inter-Society Color Council. Crowell, New York. 1953. An authoritative comprehensive review.

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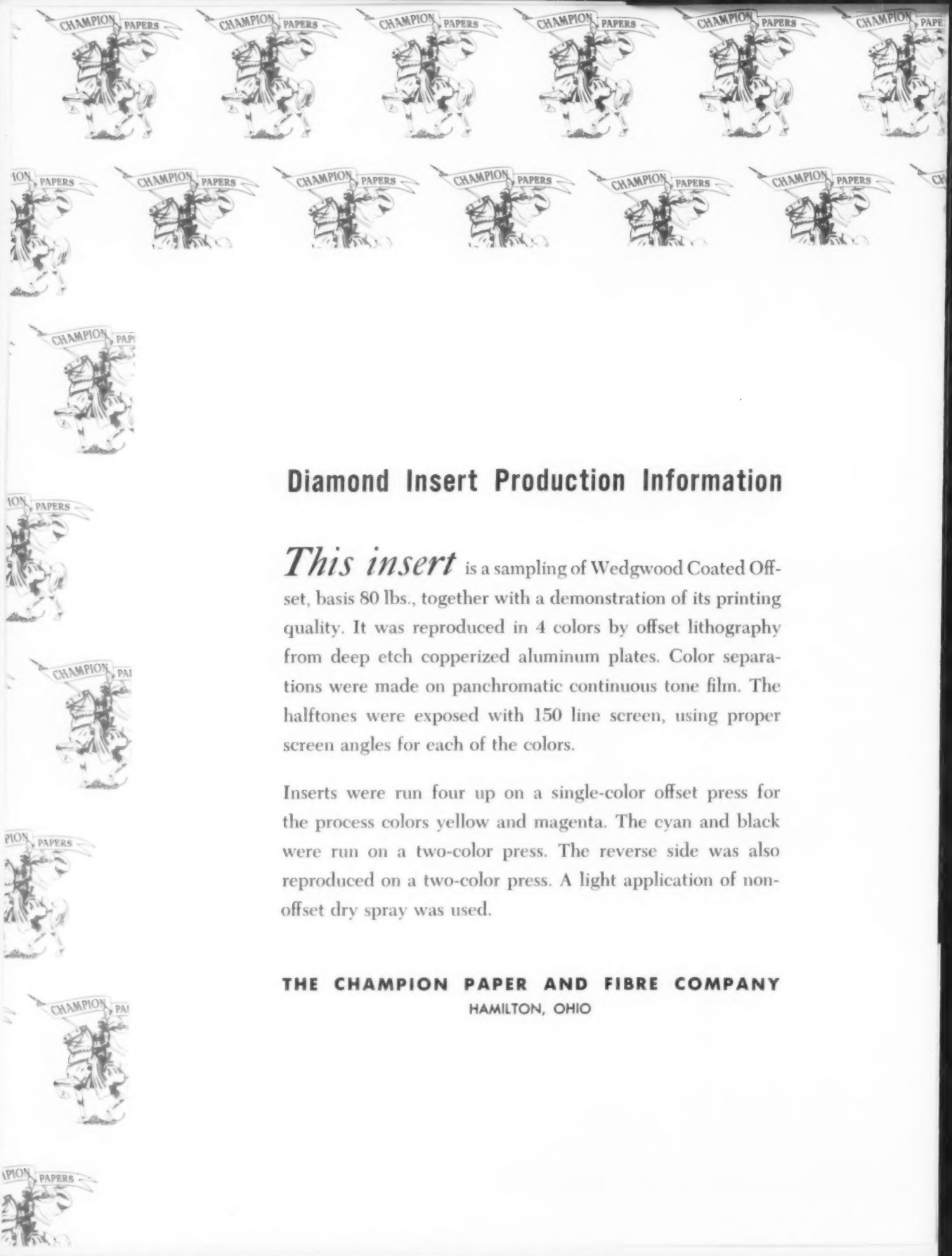

Diamond Insert Production Information

This insert is a sampling of Wedgwood Coated Offset, basis 80 lbs., together with a demonstration of its printing quality. It was reproduced in 4 colors by offset lithography from deep etch copperized aluminum plates. Color separations were made on panchromatic continuous tone film. The halftones were exposed with 150 line screen, using proper screen angles for each of the colors.

Inserts were run four up on a single-color offset press for the process colors yellow and magenta. The cyan and black were run on a two-color press. The reverse side was also reproduced on a two-color press. A light application of non-offset dry spray was used.

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FIG. 1.—A scene in the old-growth Douglas-fir section of the Henry B. Van Duzer Forest Corridor, Tillamook County, Ore.

FIG. 2.—A view of second-growth portion of the Henry B. Van Duzer Forest Corridor, Polk County, Ore. Douglas-fir and western hemlock appear in the photograph and also a few remaining old-growth trees.

Franco), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla* [Raf.] Sargent), western redcedar (*Thuja plicata* Donn), grand fir (*Abies grandis* [Dougl.] Lindl.), and Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis* [Bong.] Carr.), and also some second-growth on formerly logged lands, 1,507 acres were purchased by the Oregon State Highway Commission (1935-1942) for park purposes.[1] The cost was $85,506.20 and the area, divided in two parts, extends along some 8.8 miles of the Salmon River Highway in Oregon's Coast Range.

In some places the corridor is only 700 feet wide, and in others it extends to a width of one-half mile. The lands on all sides of the old-growth stand have been logged and the corridor is bisected by a heavily traveled highway. Trees in the corridor range from 170 to 300 years in age and many are over 200 feet in height. The local climate in winter is characterized by heavy rains or wet snow and occasional high southwest winds.

With this set of circumstances has come a rather serious blowdown problem. The first heavy windthrow occurred in 1946, after the logging of a large adjoining

[1]Merriam, Lawrence C., Jr. Forestry on Oregon State Highway Commission lands. Jour. Forestry 57:558-560. 1959.

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tract. Following this, at about two-year intervals, there have been a large number of blowdowns throughout the corridor up through 1958. Fortunately, the amount of damage has somewhat decreased in recent years.

Following these blowdowns, as soon as possible and working within the framework of area preservation, salvage timber sales have been made under strict contract. Insect and disease-killed trees and snags have also been salvaged. Cleanup generally has been thorough and effective plantings have been made following logging (Table 1 shows data on these salvage sales).[2]

Some of the cutover portions of the corridor contained islands of timber. Under the terms of the deeds to this property, the grantor reserved a 10-year right to remove the merchantable timber on these lands. In connection with this logging several timber trespasses occurred. Also during the logging of lands adjoining the old-growth corridor forest, trespass was a problem. A system of boundary line tagging, coupled with logger public relations work, helped to stop many of these encroachments. The last timber trespass on this corridor was in 1954.

TABLE 1.—H. B. VAN DUZER CORRIDOR SALVAGE TIMBER SALES—1947-1958

Year	Number of sales	Approx. volume removed	Total revenue
		M bd ft.	
1947	1	208	$ 400.00
1948	1	420	8,850.00
1950	1	798	3,192.00
1951	2	697	3,035.54
1952	2	727	16,929.65
1953	2	82	1,080.00
1954	2	1,410	31,320.00
1955	1	—	75.00
1956	2	550	20,625.00
1957	3	116	1,210.00
1958	2	102	899.50
Totals	19	5,110	$87,616.69

From 1952 through 1958 groups of local school children and Boy Scouts aided the Oregon State Parks Division in the planting of trespass areas and those sites cleared in salvage logging operations. Under this program some 68,000 trees, mostly Douglas-fir, were planted.

In order to protect mutual interests in the forest resource and to improve fire protection on adjoining lands, the Oregon State Highway Commission, which is responsible for state park lands in Oregon, and the Miami Corporation, whose lands adjoin the Van Duzer Corridor, entered into a 25-year agreement in 1957. This agreement relates to access road control and gate placement, the use of fire roads on both parties' lands, and general forest management practice. State-private owner cooperation under this agreement has been particularly effective in hazard reduction and general fire protection.

[2]Merriam, L. C., Jr., and M. S. Rosette. The Henry B. Van Duzer Forest Corridor, a report on forest management. (Unpublished office report). Salem, Ore. June 1959. 24 pp.

When you look at trees—
can you see the forest?

Forests mean many things to many people. A logger looks at a timber stand and thinks of forest products available. He decides the location of roads and plans the equipment needed for harvesting.

An industrial forester will see the trees from the point of use for his company—today, tomorrow, and 100 years from now—whether for paper, lumber or other timber products. The yield per acre, natural regeneration, and planting that may be required are some of the factors he considers while appraising forest land.

To the architect the forest is a growing source of raw material for homes for the growing population of the nation. But to an artist the forest primeval, with all of its symmetry, color, and variation, is a form of nature to be applied on canvas.

Livestock raisers in some areas of the United States look to forest areas for grazing range for their animals. Forests are also a matter of concern to water and power firms. Users of water see the forest as a control of runoff.

A man with a family visits the forest for recreation—a pleasant interlude from the hectic pace of his work in the city. Camping and sightseeing are modern diversions which a family seeks from woodlands.

The sportsman anticipates the annual hunting, fishing, and trapping privileges awaiting him in the forests. A man does not have to be a naturalist to enjoy the wildlife, vegetation, and grandeur of this magnificent living resource. Are these views of America's timberlands separate and distinct for widely scattered forests? No, these are multiple uses which may be found within any single forest area.

Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company advocates multiple use of forest lands. For many years its lands have been open to hunting and fishing. The past few years the company has offered encouragement to deer hunters by providing maps of some of its holdings. We believe all uses of the forest are compatible. There is no need for conflict of interests on well-managed forest land . . . America's timberlands can serve everyone.

Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

Though not highly developed for recreation use, with but one roadside picnic area for highway travelers, the Van Duzer Corridor has great recreational development potential. It contains several spots suitable for roadside picnic and camping use. On this corridor salvage operations are not, at present, in or near areas of recreational development.

Significance of the corridor.—One might ask, what is the significance of such an area as the H. B. Van Duzer Forest Corridor? The answer to this is a multiple one. In the first place, this corridor stand includes one of the last remaining examples on a major public highway (Oregon Route 18) of the old-growth Douglas-fir forest of the past existing alongside the young second-growth forest of the future. Here the traveler from Iowa, New Jersey, or Florida may drive through this forest or stop to walk into the woods if he is so inclined.

Here is an excellent opportunity for a public educational demonstration of the various stages in the life of a forest stand on both public and private lands. In this area one can see the effects of human and natural action upon the continually changing conditions of the forest.

From the socio-economic point of view, the corridor is a source of timber for local mills in times of salvage operations and a tree-planting place for local children. The Salmon River, which flows through the western part of the corridor, is a popular trout stream.

Such a forest then is not merely a showpiece preserving old-growth trees, but it is also a potential public demonstration site, both as to the stages in the life of a forest and the effects of natural and human action. Its products contribute to the local economy, and since it is on a main traveled highway, it is readily accessible.

Lawrence C. Merriam, Jr.
Montana State University

Detecting Dead Cambium With A Moisture Meter

During an investigation of fire effects on trees, electrical conductivity in the cambial region was found to decrease within a few days after the cambium had been killed by heat. The effect is probably due mainly to loss of moisture following death. However, changes in ion concentration or temperature in the cambium could also affect the reading. Measurement of the change with a modified lumber moisture meter may be a rapid method of finding fire-killed cambium—either for research purposes or in planning salvage operations. The electrode pins of the moisture meter examine the cambium directly without injuring the tree.

The meter used in the present study has electrodes that are about the size of a 2-penny nail and covered with a tough insulating varnish except at the tips. Moisture measurement is thus limited to a narrow zone of tissue between the points. The handle of the elec-

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trode is provided with a sliding weight for driving in and extracting the pins, and a built-in gauge shows depth of electrode penetration. As the pins are driven into the bark the meter reading increases, reaches a peak in the cambium, then drops to a steady value in the sapwood. The depth gauge measures bark thickness accurately at the peak meter reading.

Standard lumber moisture meters are not designed for the high moistures found in green cambium and must be modified by adding a low-resistance range. Any sensitive ohmmeter with the right range, such as the Colman soil-moisture meter, will do as well. Resistance readings at high moisture levels reflect gross differences only, hence no attempt was made to correlate readings with actual percentages of moisture.

Meter readings (presumably moisture profiles) were taken from outer bark to sapwood in 45 trees of 30 species. In every instance, even where the stem was dead from fire, insects, or disease, the reading was higher in the cambium than in bark or sapwood. Next, spots of cambium were killed by heating the bark with a propane torch until the cambium temperature, as measured by a pyrometer connected to a fine thermocouple inserted under the bark, was raised to a lethal 150°F. Five days later meter readings were taken in the dead cambium and in adjacent unheated cambium. In each case the heated spot gave a lower reading.

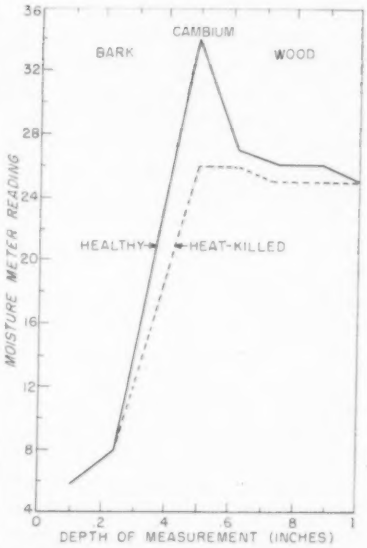

FIG. 1.—Moisture profile through bark of slash pine. Meter readings are in arbitrary units.

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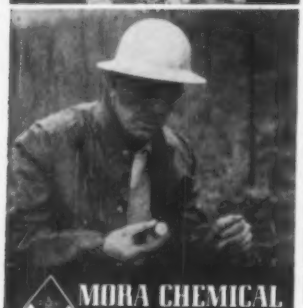

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Figure 1 compares the moisture profile through the unheated bark of a slash pine with that obtained in the killed spot two weeks after heating. In both living and dead areas the peak reading was obtained at 0.5 inch (the bark thickness), but the reading in the dead cambium had dropped nearly to that of the sapwood.

Replicate readings in the cambium of apparently uninjured trees usually agreed in a given tree, but there were occasional small differences. Also, two trees which had obviously been dead for some time gave a very high reading under the bark because of a wet rot. Thus the electrical-resistance method of locating dead cambium is not foolproof. Establishment of its general reliability awaits further study, particularly in connection with variability within healthy cambium and the effects of cambium temperature on the meter readings. On a bright day the difference in temperature of the cambium on the north and south side of the tree might seriously affect the reading.

R. C. Hare
Southern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, New Orleans, La.

More on Increment Core Storage

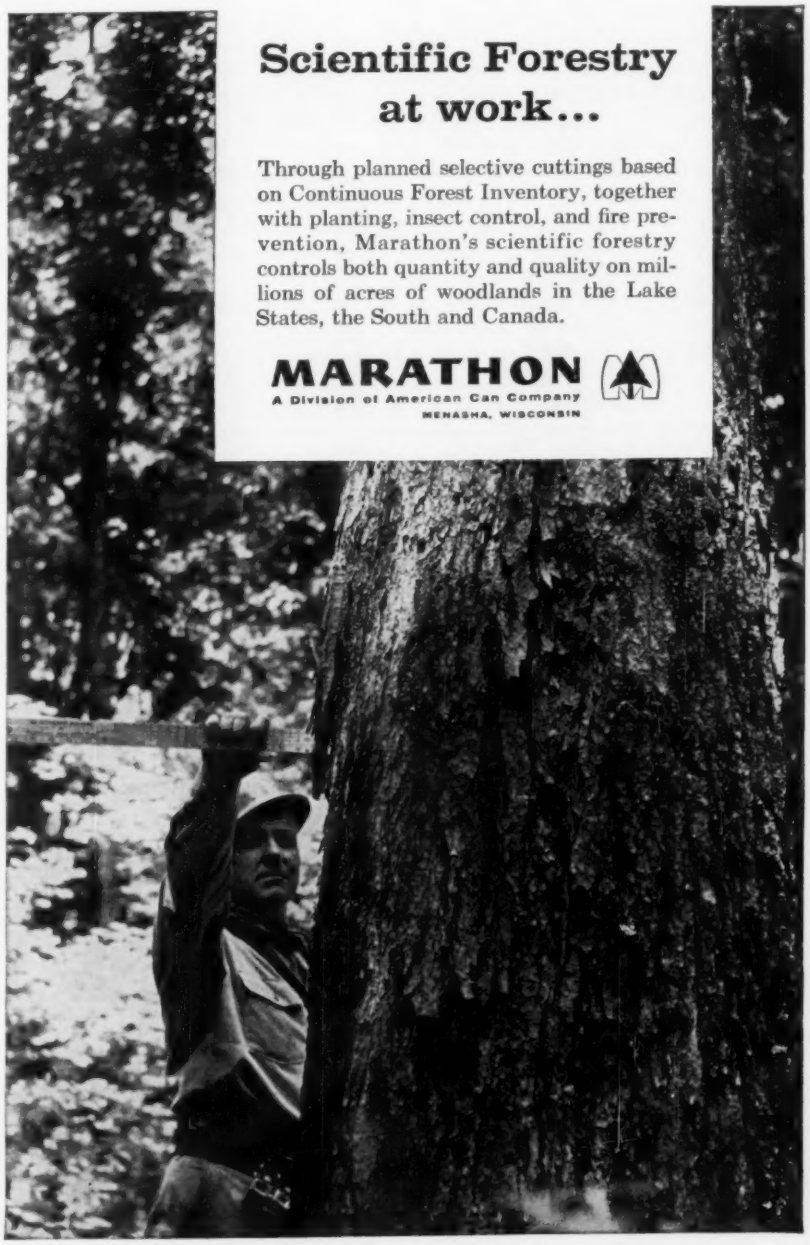
Permanent, inexpensive storage containers for increment cores can now be obtained through a commercial source. Tubes of clear, butyrate plastic in various diameters with matching waterproof plugs are available for every size core currently used by foresters. The plastic tubes, which are supplied in 18-inch lengths, can be cut to any desired length by household scissors. They eliminate the necessity for having both temporary and permanent containers, since they are completely acceptable for either purpose.

By frosting one end with fine sandpaper, they can be marked permanently with India ink. Letters or numbers on a slip of paper inside the clear tube can be easily read through the clear plastic.

Matching neoprene stoppers render the tubes watertight. This makes them useful for bringing specific gravity cores from the field to laboratory without loss of moisture.

The tubes and stoppers may be purchased at a very nominal cost from the manufacturer, The Celluplastic Corporation, 55 North St., Fitchburg, Mass. They should be available, in the near future, through suppliers of materials for foresters.

Frank W. Woods
Duke University
Durham, N. C.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Abstract of "Pulpwood Properties-Response of Processing and of Paper Quality to Their Variation"

Progress Report No. 1, Project 697, of The Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry Forest Biology Committee

The ways in which industrially significant properties of pulpwood are reflected in pulp and paper processing and in the properties of paper are described in this report. Current information is summarized on the effects of wood density, proportion of springwood and summerwood, growth rate, chemical composition of wood, fiber length (average and distribution), fiber width, fiber wall thickness, fibrillar angle, fiber strength as it exists in the wood, fiber-to-fiber bonding strength, knotwood, reactionwood, and proportion of nonfiber wood cells.

Also included are brief discussions of correlations between wood properties, including "core wood"-"outer wood" contrasts, and, with respect to several wood properties, of the degree of improvement which might be considered economically important.

The need for many further studies of wood properties, wood property-pulp property relationships, and fundamental factors and behaviors in papermaking is underlined. Finally, the report emphasizes that the forest biologist and forest manager who are seeking to improve the quality of pulpwood are not yet in a position to apply more than a few of the wood property recommendations which can today be offered by the pulp and paper scientist. This conclusion is reached in view of the inadequacy of information about the heritability of wood properties and regarding the kind and degree of influence upon wood properties which can be achieved through practical control of environmental factors. The general prospect, however, of obtaining more of, and for being in a position to apply, the requisite fundamental understanding is considered promising.

The report was prepared in recognition of the growing need for technical interchange between foresters and papermakers, and is the joint effort of some 25 collaborators representing pulping and papermaking, forest biology, and woodlands operations and research. It was prepared by the Forest Biology Committee of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry as a project of its Subcommittee on Tests and Quality Objectives.

Reprints may be secured by writing B. K. Mayer, Secretary, TAPPI Forest Biology Subcommittee No. 2, on Tests & Quality Objectives, c/o Oxford Paper Company, Rumford, Maine.

GOOD CUTTING RECORDS AID FOREST MANAGEMENT

Sixty years ago, Great Northern's foresters began keeping accurate records of cutting areas, volumes cut, and re-growth. Today, these records are among the best in the country. Forest management plans evolving from these records have been used since 1903. The most recent plan, completed in 1955, is supplemented with accurate growth studies based on one thousand permanent sample plots, some of which have been studied since 1924. This plan, with its supplement, allocates cutting areas and allowable cuts until 1965, and foresters have made predictions of expected increment, volume, and allowable cuts for many years in the future to assure the Company that there will be an adequate timber supply for its paper mills forever.

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An Automatic Trigger Device for Use on FW-1 Water Level Recorders

In watershed management research, water level recorders are often used where flow occurs only after heavy rains. This means that for weeks at a time, the instrument may be recording nothing. But where 8-day clock-driven recorders are used, all gages have to be visited at weekly intervals regardless.

With the automatic triggering device described here, water level recorders begin to operate only when water begins to flow past the measuring station. Clocks need to be rewound and charts changed only after periods of flow, thus eliminating the routine weekly visits to gaging stations when no flow has occurred.

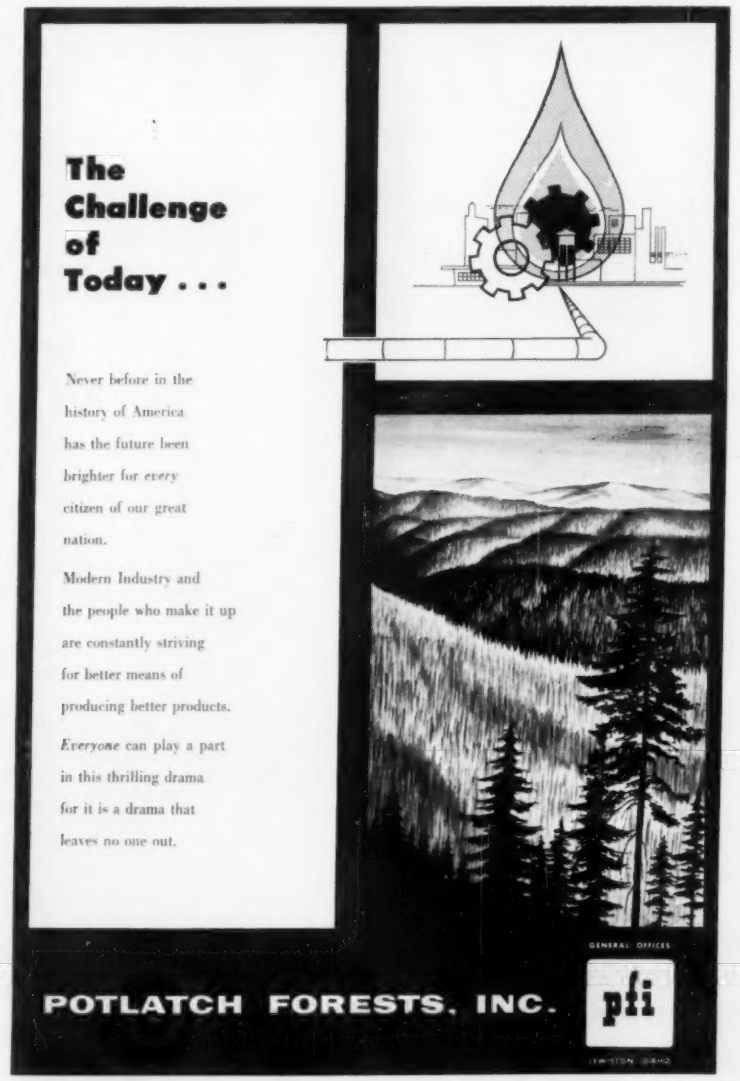
The basic idea for the automatic trigger was obtained from recorders equipped with a similar device at the Agricultural Research Service Experiment Station at La Crosse, Wis. It has been refined and modified for adaptation to the newer type FW-1 recorders.

The principle is very simple. The clock is kept from running by a catch (Fig. 1). When flow begins, the catch is released, and the clock begins to run. As the water level increases 0.02 to 0.03 of a foot the retaining flange is activated to release the spring-loaded operating lever. This in turn releases back pressure on the clock and the clock begins to tick. Hence the hydrograph is traced.

The pen must remain in contact with the chart during the "set" period so that the ink in the pen will flow when needed. This is a slight disadvantage because ink continues to move from the pen to the chart, causing a blot on the chart. However, the ink supply in the bucket-type pens is sufficient for a period of over 2 weeks. Special reservoir pens may be obtained which hold enough ink for much longer periods of operation. Another slight disadvantage is that the time when runoff begins must be computed from the end of the line rather than the beginning as is now customary.

Adjusting and setting the float so that recording will begin at a given gage height is important. This will reduce the number of unnecessary pen reversals and will also prevent activation of the trigger device if the water level in the stilling well should drop because of evaporation.

The desired float position is attained by fitting a metal plate on the bottom side of the instrument mounting platform. The plate is slotted so that the tape may pass through but not enough to allow the tape clamp to pass. When the tape clamp on the counterweight end rests against the metal, the desired float-level setting can be made. This can vary depending on the length of float tape used. For a weir the float level should be set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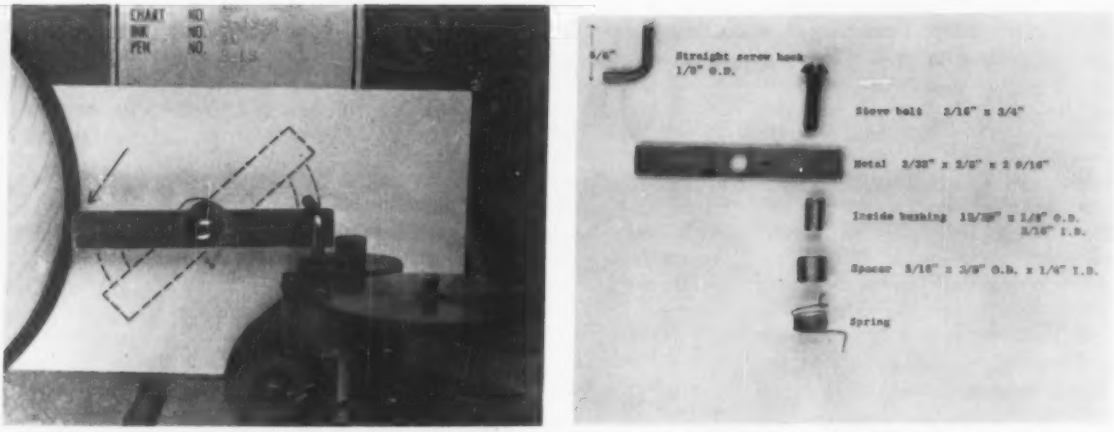
CHART NO.
INK NO.
PEN NO.
Straight screw hook 1/8" O.D.
Stove bolt 3/16" x 3/4"
Metal 3/32" x 3/8" x 2 9/16"
Inside bushing 13/32" x 1/4" O.D. 3/16" I.D.
Spacer 3/16" x 3/8" O.D. x 1/4" I.D.
Spring

FIG. 1.—Automatic trigger device. *Left:* Looking down on device in "set" position; dashed lines show it in "tripped" position. Arrow points to notch in bottom of chart cylinder. *Right:* Detailed view of parts.

slightly below the level of the notch —slightly below the lower intake pipe for flumes.

To set the mechanism, hold operating lever with end in notch on chart drum and rotate float pulley until retaining rod comes in position over end of lever (Fig. 1). At this point the tape clamp should be resting against metal plate on underside of instrument mounting board.

Test the device by rotating float wheel clockwise to see if release mechanism operates satisfactorily.

Select a base line about the 0.1-foot line on the chart and set pen below this line by an amount equal to the distance the pen travels during the release operation.

When clock is fully wound and pen properly inked and set against the chart, the recorder is ready to begin tracing the hydrograph as soon as streamflow begins.

The gear ratio most commonly used is 5 inches of chart height to 1 foot of water. The materials and construction process are for this ratio.

Equipment needed.—Drill bits: No. 36, No. 16, 3/16 inch, ¼ inch; tap and die No. 6-32; tap No. 3/16-24; file; use of drill press.

Instructions. 1. Remove gear from rear of main pulley shaft.

2. Drill and tap hole in gear as indicated in Figure 1, using bit No. 36, tap No. 6-32.

3. Cut long end of straight screw hook to ⅝ inch outside dimensions and thread about ⅛ inch using die No. 6-32.

4. Fit threaded hook snugly into gear to approximately 90 degrees from main shaft hole (Fig. 1). Replace gear on pulley shaft.

5. Cut metal strip to length ($2\frac{9}{16}$ inches) and width ($3\frac{3}{8}$ inch).

6. Drill ¼ inch hole in center; a 1/16 inch hole about ¼ inch away for anchoring spring.

7. Next locate point on base of recorder 1 ⅜ inches from center of main pulley shaft on direct line with clock spindle. This position may be seen in Figure 1.

8. Drill hole at this point with No. 16 bit and thread using tap No. 3/16-24.

9. Cut notch in lower rim of chart drum as shown in Figure 1. This notch is about 100 degrees counterclockwise from chart clip slot.

10. Assemble as in Figure 1. Determine correct tension on the

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coil spring and drill a small hole in recorder base to prevent slippage of spring.

Willie R. Curtis
Lake States Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, La Crosse, Wis.

World Seed Campaign

The year 1961 has been designated as the International Seed Year by the FAO and its member countries. The immediate objective is to intensify programs for the development of improved agricultural crops and forest trees, to stimulate the production and distribution of these seeds, and to stress the value of using good seed through a program of education. The ultimate objective is to raise the standard of living throughout the world by means of better crops. The campaign may be epitomized by the slogan "Good seed doesn't cost—it pays."

The United States Government will participate in the campaign. Agencies in the Department of Agriculture have been asked to contribute timely articles on crop improvement, seed production and handling, seed certification and related topics for publication in *The World Seed Campaign News*, issued periodically by the FAO since the first number on November 1, 1958.

Dr. H. O. Graumann, Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, Md., was appointed chairman of a 17-man committee to coordinate the Department's efforts in the Seed Campaign. Dr. H. A. Fowells, Washington, D. C., is the Forest Service representative on this committee.

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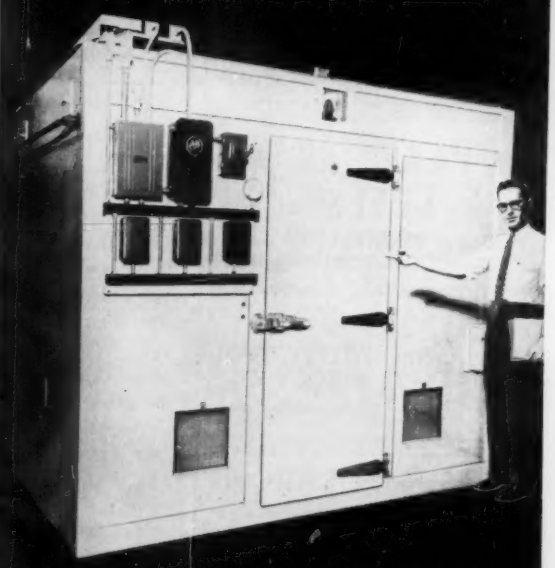

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Book Reviews

Poisonous Amphibians and Reptiles

By Floyd Boys and Hobart M. Smith. 149 pp. Illus. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 1959. $4.75.

In ever increasing numbers, people are utilizing the great outdoors for sport and recreation. In addition, many thousands of farmers, ranchers, fishermen, foresters, forest workers, and wildlife biologists are occupied daily on land or water. With few exceptions, all of these people at one time or another cross the paths of poisonous snakes. Even the fast spreading suburban areas are not snake free. For the many people engaged in outdoor activities *Poisonous Amphibians and Reptiles* offers timely and valuable information.

The authors point out that there are poisonous species in all groups of vertebrates except birds. Some animals, such as snakes, are dangerous because they inject poison into the victim by aggressive action. Others are dangerous only when handled or eaten.

Two groups of amphibia fall in the latter classification. Toads and red-legged frogs are poisonous when eaten and may transmit poison if rubbed against the skin where there are cuts or abrasions present.

Most of the poisonous vertebrates are reptiles. Turtles are not poisonous but the flesh of a box turtle is toxic if it has been eating poisonous mushrooms.

One lizard, the Gila monster of the West, is poisonous. Its bite is painful but seldom fatal.

Most of the text deals with poisonous snakes, their identification, distribution, fangs, venom, and the treatment of snake bites. The poisonous snakes in the United States include two corals, two moccasins, and fifteen rattlers. The coral snakes have fixed fangs in the front; the moccasins and rattlers, the pit vipers, have movable front fangs. The range of each of these snakes and the Gila monster is shown on individual caps. Another map shows the number of poisonous species of snakes found in each area. The maps are well done and add much to the book.

The authors list eleven fractions contained in the venom of snakes and outline the effects of each on the body. The body response differs when the offending snake is a coral or a pit viper. The chief signs and symptoms of each are given. Identification characteristics for the various poisonous snakes are described. Should a person be bitten by a snake, the need for determining if the snake is poisonous is stressed. Obviously, people should avoid being bitten by snakes. The authors outline a series of precautions that everyone should exercise wherever poisonous snakes are present.

However, people are bitten by poisonous snakes, and when they are, certain recommended procedures should be followed. These procedures are outlined and vary when (1) the person bitten is alone, (2) when there is one other present, and (3) when there are two others present. The use of tourniquets, multiple incisions, and suction is explained in detail. There are several *do nots* emphasized and include: do not use potassium permanganate; do not try to refrigerate the local bite; do not use alcohol internally; do not exercise unduly.

The medical treatment of snake bites using anti-venom and some of the new miracle drugs is discussed pro and con. The authorities differ in their evaluation of these treatments, but the authors suggest some

that they feel are beneficial and others that have potential value.

The reviewer feels that anyone who might be bitten by a poisonous snake should carefully study the proper procedures to follow if bitten so that he would do the right thing automatically. Too often hysteria sets in and the things done are harmful rather than beneficial.

Bryant A. Bateman
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

Natural Resource Use in Our Economy

By William H. Stead. Rev. ed. 88 pp. Joint Council on Economic Education, New York. 1960. $1.25.

Now and then a significant conservation book passes almost unnoticed. Such was *Large Was Our Bounty*, the 1948 yearbook of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, a department of the National Education Association. Fortunately, however, the book did not escape the attention of William H. Stead who quotes from it extensively in *Natural Resource Use in Our Economy*, a 1960 revision of a previous publication for teachers.

Mr. Stead, in emphasizing the economic importance of natural resources, says, "It is not an absolute shortage of anything that we face. What we face is a threat of slowly fading supplies which, if not compensated for, can raise costs to the point where the increases in our standard of living will be brought to a halt. Thus, advances on our civilian economy can, like military advances against an enemy on the battlefield, be turned into disasters by carelessness in insuring the bringing up of supplies."

The author treats the natural resources under three headings—energy, renewable, and exhaustible. Teachers will benefit from the inclusion of electric, nuclear, and solar resources under the energy category. Wood, unfortunately is omitted from this category. In his listing of renewable resources, the author includes wildlife but fails to emphasize its economic importance in his discussion. Wildlife *is* an economically important renewable resource and teachers should recognize it as such.

Metals-ferrous, nonferrous, and light—are labeled as exhaustible resources. A weakness of this section is its failure to include some of the so-called energy resources such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas, an omission that may be confusing to the teacher, since these resources too are not renewable.

The importance of research to conservation is emphasized when Mr. Stead says, "We must devote more of our financial resources to research and particularly we must develop a larger supply of trained

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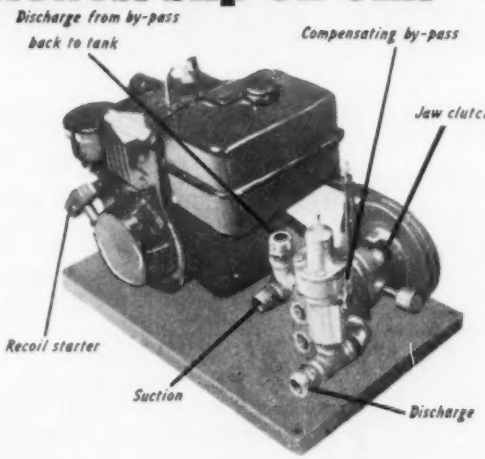

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manpower essential to these tasks." Conservationists will agree.

Economic activities and problems outlined by Mr. Stead include inventory, extraction or harvesting, marketing, processing, and distribution of the resources. Costs, unstable prices, ownership, and control are treated as special problems.

Responsibility for wise use of natural resources is divided between government, private industry, and the individual. The author could well have included owners—and particularly landowners—since he singles out ownership as a special economic problem.

This revised edition is greatly enhanced by a new and comprehensive section on suggestions for teaching activities by Dr. George L. Fersh, Director, Conservation and Resource-Use Education Project, Joint Council on Economic Education. This section is not only an excellent guide for teachers, but will materially help any one concerned with conservation teaching in the schools.

All in all, *Natural Resource Use in Our Economy* is much on the plus side as a conservation teaching aid.

C. W. MATTISON
U. S. Forest Service and President, Conservation Education Association

The Lichen Flora of the United States

By Bruce Fink. Reissue. 426 pp. Plates. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. 1960. $12.50.

In Europe, especially in Scandinavia, the lesser plants of the woods, the mosses, liverworts and lichens, play important roles in determination of the site index. In America they are rarely so used. One of the major reasons for this difference is the comparative unfamiliarity of these plants to the American foresters. Excellent manuals for the identification of North American mosses and liverworts are available. With respect to the lichens, however, the situation has been very difficult. The material for a lichen flora of the United States which was in preparation by the late Bruce Fink was readied for publication in 1935 by Joyce Hedrick Jones.

This manual, admittedly incomplete and out of date at the time of its original publication, has been the only professional work covering the lichens of this vast area. It has long been out of print. In the meantime a surge of interest of North American botanists in this little known group of plants has led to an increasing volume of publication of original papers. Consequently the Fink *Lichen Flora* has been rapidly becoming obsolete. Despite this serious problem, because it is the only general manual for the identification of these plants, there has been a steady demand for a need for its being kept

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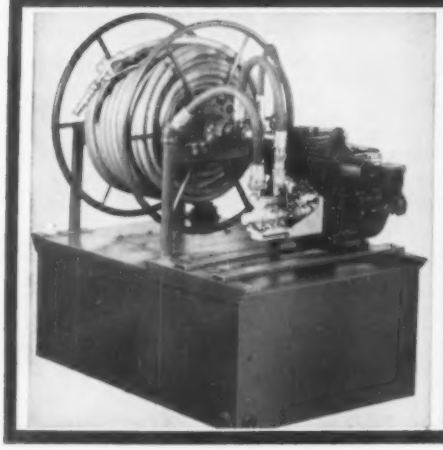
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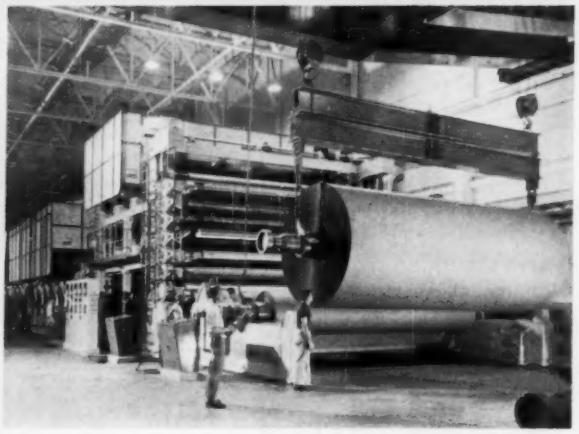

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available. This strongly felt need is being satisfied by the reissue by the University of Michigan Press of the original edition of 1935 with the only change being the addition of a very brief foreword by A. H. Smith. The Fink *Lichen Flora* is not really for the beginner. It is a technical manual for the use of those who have already had an introduction to the study of lichens. It has keys to the genera and species, brief descriptions of the 1,578 species, varieties, and forms covered out of the over 2,300 species known in the United States. The 47 plates, some in line drawing, some in photograph, are of help in identification. The statements concerning ranges are to be taken with considerable salt as current knowledge for many species elaborates our knowledge of the distribution of the species of lichens. Despite its faults, the Fink manual remains indispensable, the one available manual for North American lichens. And the forester who wishes to use these plants as indicators of site index will need to become acquainted with the use of the Fink *Lichen Flora*.

J. W. THOMSON
University of Wisconsin, Madison

Land for the Future

By Marion Clawson, R. Burnell Held, and Charles H. Stoddard. 570 pp. Illus. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 1960. $8.50.

Picture a nation in which:

a. The growth of cities keeps more land in agriculture than it takes out.

b. The acquisition of public recreational lands since World War II has been at a rate definitely slower than the rate of growth in population, to say nothing of the rate of growth in use.

c. Surpluses of agricultural cropland are much more probable than deficiencies during the next forty years.

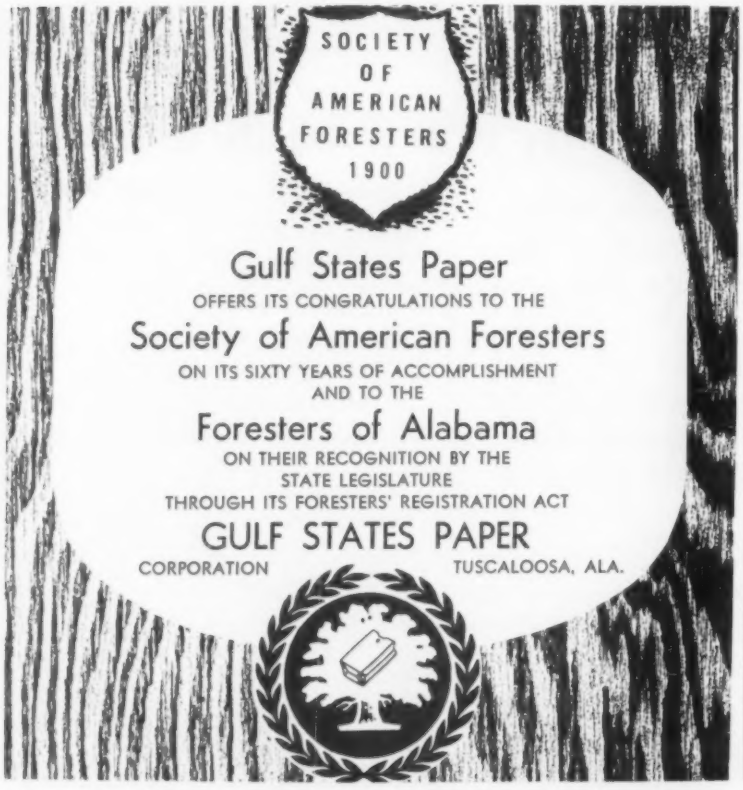
d. Forest management "will require combining under single operational direction areas of 10,000-20,000 acres as a minimum need for economic management," but 74 percent of the private forest area is in holdings of less than 5,000 acres.

e. The area used for grazing is larger than that for any other major land use.

The nation in question is the United States as seen by Clawson, Held, and Stoddard in a fascinating and sweeping study of land use. The authors consider the major classes of land use, reviewing historical developments, assessing the current status, and presenting their judgment as to probable future developments to the year 2000. In general, they find that the land use pattern is maturing, with large shifts between major uses unlikely although important localized shifts and changes in intensity of use can be expected.

In looking to the future, the authors eschew elaborate statistical analyses and rely on broad trends strongly tempered by judgment. In view of the wholly inadequate and sometimes misleading nature of the statistical record and the importance of unquantified factors affecting land use, this reviewer shares the authors' preference for the trained human mind over the electronic computer for such purposes. Nonetheless, since the estimates are quantified the reader must be wary of assigning to the procedures a mechanistic nature which the authors would be the first to disavow.

For example, Clawson presents the hypothesis that the effects of relative increases in population, personal income per capita, travel per capita, and leisure time on the relative increase in outdoor recreation are multiplicative. This seems to rest on an interpretation of data best described as intuitive. His application of this hypothesis, however, is highly flexible. Thus "twice as many people times twice as much income per person times twice as much travel times consid-



erably more leisure" suggests an increase in outdoor recreation from 1956 to 2000 of perhaps ten times, but Clawson's estimates show increases of less than four times for user-oriented recreation, about 16 times for intermediate recreation, and an explosive 43 times for resource-based recreation.

As in any study involving broad classes, questions can be raised about various of the classifications used. To illustrate again from the discussion of recreation, national forests are classified as resource-based recreational areas. In terms of the relation of the national forests to most of the population, this is undoubtedly correct. However, the actual users of national forest recreation come primarily from the adjacent urban areas, and for this large segment of recreational use a classification of national forests as intermediate areas is surely as appropriate as for state parks. In view of the widely differing trends projected for intermediate versus resource-based recreation, foresters may well wish to consider such questions further.

The thorough chapter on Forest Land Use was prepared by Stoddard. While the facts and figures will be familiar to most foresters, the analysis of the economics of timber growing contains some stimulating and original thinking. Stoddard's sympathies with the small owner and small business are clear, but he does not let them cloud his economic realism in appraising problems and prospects.

In the case of agriculture, the authors develop their own estimates of future requirements, which differ substantially from most pronouncements of the Department of Agriculture. This was not done in forestry, and primary reliance is placed on the studies of the U. S. Forest Service. This reliance is supplemented, however, by Stoddard's recognition that such future estimates must consider economic supply and the costs of production.

Unfortunately, no direct analysis is made of one important form of land use, namely, the recreational use of private lands. The authors specifically limit their discussion of recreation to public lands because of the absence of data on the recreational use of private lands. In view of the current trends in private swimming pools, private hunting clubs, charges for hunting rights on ranches, the purchase and holding of small forest properties for recreation, private cabins and resorts, and even plans for suburban communities holding extensive areas primarily for environmental control and recreational use, one can only hope that in the future a team such as Clawson, Held, and Stoddard will analyze these developments.

Above all, this book is an important and stimulating analysis of land use. It must be listed as required reading for any forester who is seriously interested in understanding the forces leading to changes in land use which affect the area he manages.

John A. Zivnuska
School of Forestry, University of California, Berkeley

Forest Reference Manual

By J. M. Francis, Jr. 177 pp. Illus. Published by the author, Allentown, Pa. 1960. $5.25.

According to the author's foreword, "this manual" (for the northeastern United States) "has been prepared as an educational supplement to improve and encourage the woodsworker who is striving to achieve the status of a semi-professional technician. . . . It is hoped that many woodsworkers may be inspired to study and earn positions of semi-professional technicians with the help of this book."

The *Manual* contains a wide assortment of information on forest mensuration, woods engineering and construction, and logging; touches on silviculture, forest wildlife, and aesthetics; lists and pictures the leaves of 100 shrub and tree species; tabulates the common insects and diseases; then includes an odd selection of volume and yield tables for the region covered, and mathematical tables of universal use. Illustrations are by the author. The whole is copyrighted.

In 1909 Austin Cary singlehandedly published his *Manual for Northern Woodsmen* of 260 pages, and in 1955 the Ronald Press published the 1,200-odd page *Forestry Handbook* prepared by nearly 200 American and Canadian foresters for the Society of American For-

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esters. In this 46-year interval several other attempts were made to condense into single volumes the essentials of American forestry and information. I well know the size of this task, even if the territory covered is relatively small, and I sincerely salute anyone who tackles it. But we authors and compilers of the *Handbook* had the enormous advantage of writing for fellow foresters, who possessed a professional vocabulary and at least an elementary knowledge of all aspects of the subject covered.

Writing for "woodsworkers" of unspecified but presumably meager education, Mr. Francis seems to me to have undertaken an impossible task. His English is excellent, and his proofreading has just about eliminated the typographical errors that often mar privately printed material. But he follows no discernible pattern in presenting his most important topics; he fails to define his technical terms (he includes no glossary); and—perhaps most blameworthy of all—he gives but a solitary reference to the forestry texts from which he must have obtained at least 90 percent of the information he presents. Surely the ambitious men whom he assays to help would have welcomed a selected list of forestry publications from which to enlarge the necessarily limited knowledge Mr. Francis here places before them!

R. D. FORBES
Consulting Forester; Editor-in-Chief, Forestry Handbook

Publications of Interest

An excellent guide for technical writing has been published jointly by the American Fisheries Society and The Wildlife Society. Written by Werner O. Nagel, Missouri Conservation Commission, *Make Your Technical Writing Useful* should prove to be a very helpful booklet. It is not only a simple and understandable text for the nonwriter but a good refresher for the more experienced. Recommended to would-be JOURNAL contributors. Price $1, from Secretary, American Fisheries Society, P. O. Box 483, McLean, Va.

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Current Literature

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Range Management Section Compiled by NELLIE G. LARSON, *Library, U. S. Department of Agriculture*

General

Essais d'Application de la Dimension Structurale en Phytosociologie: Quelques Exemples Europeens. By Pierre Dansereau and Jeno Arros. pp. 48-99. Illus. Universite de Montreal, Service de Biogeographie, Montreal. 1959. Bul. No. 22.

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Barkers and Barking of Pulpwood [An Annotated Bibliography, 1925-1958]. By Lillian Roth and Others. 194 pp. Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis. 1960. Bibliographic Series No. 190. $10.

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Factors Influencing an Expanded Sawmilling Industry for Hawaii. By F. B. Malcolm. 22 pp. Illus. U. S. Forest Prod. Lab., Madison 5, Wis. 1960. Report No. 2190.

Method of Indirect Calculation for Use in Log Grade Analyses. By D. O. Yandle. 27 pp. Tables. U. S. Forest Prod. Lab., Madison 5, Wis. 1960. Report No. 2194.

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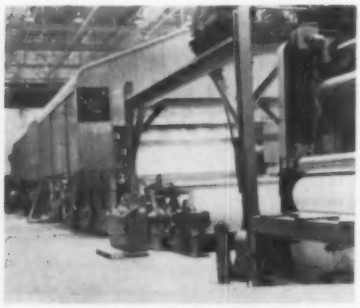

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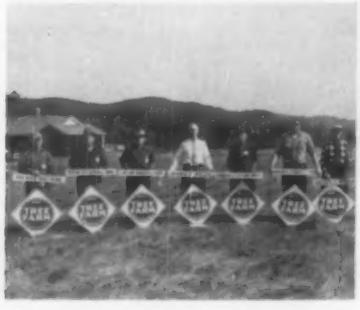

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Council's Column

Membership Grades

This particular Council column will be in the form of a report. At the spring meeting of the Council held at Grand Isle, Louisiana, considerable discussion was devoted to the question of the perennial topic of membership grades.

Of important significance was a proposal to offer a constitutional amendment to the Society membership to reinstate the Senior Member grade instead of Member, and hold the present Junior Member classification. As an outgrowth of this discussion, there was made what seemed to be a meritorious proposal to consider abandonment of all grades of professional membership except Member and Fellow. The grades of Affiliate Member, Associate Member, Corresponding Member, and Honorary Member would be retained.

Since this is a rather searching and far-reaching proposal, the Membership Committee addressed a letter to all Section chairmen and section Membership Committee chairmen in May, 1960, asking for their views on the establishment of a one Member grade, plus Fellow.

Unfortunately, all Sections have not responded to the request for an opinion on this subject. However, the expressed views have been most interesting and since this question is of considerable importance, we quote herewith excerpts from the various letters which have been received to date.

One member writes, "It seems that during the past several years our Society has had one controversial subject if not more—the type of membership we have within our Society. It seems to me that the simplicitiy of the membership grades would cause less confusion and create a better understanding of the membership grades as they are set up within the Society. It has always seemed to me that the Junior Member classification has been more or less on the fence. To me, you are either a member or you are not a member, and you are either a voting member or you are not a voting member. I heartily agree with your proposal that we have one grade of professional membership in addition to the Fellow Grade and retention of the Student Member, Affiliate Member, Associate Member, Corresponding Member, and Honorary Member grades."

Another member writes, "I agree that there is lost motion in moving Junior Members to Senior Members.

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On the other hand, I have a feeling that this move has a psychological effect and tends to weld the members more firmly to the Society. If it does, the extra effort and time are justified."

Another member writes, "If there was ever a real differential between Junior and Member Grades of membership in the Society, it is my feeling it has been almost completely diluted by two factors. The first is the system of automatic advancement after six years as a Junior Member. This advancement carries no endorsement of qualifications in the field of forestry, and in Sections like our own, where the Membership Committee does not have personal contact with each of the members, it could mean that a man is advanced to Member Grade without ever practicing forestry since his admission as a Junior Member.[1] The second factor is our present system of endorsements. These endorsements are requested of Members or Junior Members to whom the applicant refers in his application. They are usually friends or co-worokers who feel obligated to submit a favorable endorsement. There is never any check to determine whether the endorser is qualified to judge abilities in forestry. In relation to the results accomplished, these two practices cause a great deal of paper work both for the national and Section membership organizations. In several cases, since I have acted as Membership chairman, qualified, practicing foresters have been reluctant to apply for admission because they could not go direct to the qualified Member grade. It is my recommendation that this paper differential be discontinued."

Another member writes, "I would be very much in favor of establishing the one grade known as Member instead of the two presently used, namely Junior Member and Member. I don't think they have been very descriptive or too clearly understood among foresters let alone the people in general. The advancement of Member to me has been by definition rather than the recognition of an individual. Promotion to Member under present system does not provide for professional recognition. I think the graduated dues scale could be retained."

Another member writes, "I personally would support wholeheartedly the proposal to have only one grade Member besides the Fellow grade of a professional character. For some time I have been of the opinion that the Junior classification serves no useful purpose. This seems like an entirely artificial boundary, and as you note in your letter one that is most easily crossed since endorsements are made by the immediate colleagues of the person applying for advancement. The only advantage I can see to such a grade is the reduced membership fee which accompanies such a grade early in the professional career of a forester. The high cost of professional memberships is increasingly an item of concern, especially with the proliferation of societies, and the proliferation of interests which gradually develop in a young professional. I would therefore hope that there might still be retained some kind of graduated membership fee for the early association of a forester with the Society."

Another member writes, "Instead of the one grade—Member—proposed by the Council, we favor establishment of two grades—Member and Senior Member. With such a change, all professionally qualified participants could be Members of the Society. Young for-

[1] *Editor's note.* The SAF Constitution provides that "Members shall be engaged in forestry work at the time of election."

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esters starting in business could sign their correspondence as Member rather than Junior Member—a point of real value to them. Furthermore, the older more experienced members would be given the additional recognition and honor denoted by Senior Member. With two grades, a graduated dues scale similar to that at present could be justified. We further suggest the requirements for advancement from Member to Senior Member be extended from the present three years of experience and six years as a Junior Member to about ten or even fifteen years of Society membership, including at least six years of experience after qualifying for membership. The grade of Senior Member would thereby require definite seniority."

Another member writes, "In response to your letter concerning proposed changes in membership grades, I favor the one-member proposal. It has been my experience that over the years Junior Members have fallen into two classes: those anxious to retain this status to keep their dues low and those anxious to move up as quickly as possible because they felt it was a status symbol. In one case an applicant insisted on counting time in graduate school as experience so that he could move up to the Member grade after one year out of school. He was accepted on this basis in our Section. To most Society members the distinction between Junior Member and Member is I believe, meaningless."

Another member writes, "The distinction between Junior Member and Member always has been rather meaningless to me, and in my experience in Society affairs I have never encountered a situation in which a voting member's rank (other than Fellow) was given any importance. As far as I know, this generally is given no weight in determining a man's eligibility for office at the Chapter or Section levels, or for committee assignments at these levels. I suspect that the only possible effect of this distinction between Junior and regular membership is a vaguely discriminatory one in which some younger members may feel their position to be relatively inferior to that of the members of longer standing. I do not think that an effect such as this is desirable. For these reasons I do not find any valid reasons for continuing this division between Junior Member and Member grades among voting members of the Society. Neither do I find any great merit in reinstating the Senior Member grade."

Another member writes, "However, it is my thinking that perhaps we

should maintain some line between Juniors and Members for some time yet in order to maintain that trial period (be it 3 or 6 years) in which the young forester is becoming established and proving his professional competence. The idea of changing the present Member classification to Senior Member is purely a matter of semantics and makes very little difference in my estimation."

Another member writes, "My objection to the present system is of long standing, dating back to the time the designations of Junior Member and Member grades were adopted. My reasons have not changed: (1) The term Member has no significance to anyone, other than to indicate that the person belongs to the organization, unless the Member wishes to explain that he is a Member with a capital M every time he uses the term. This can become just slightly ridiculous! (2) The term Junior Member indicates to the new member that he (not knowing that Member is spelled with a capital M) is something less than a member of the SAF, and he frequently looks upon the grade of Junior Member as a somewhat lower form of life. Anyone who disagrees with me on this point should try to explain the situation to approximately 100 students each year! I would suggest that we retain two grades and call them Member and Senior Member. This would allow the new member to refer to himself as a member, or Member, without having to depreciate himself with the Junior appellation. This would also allow for a distinction to be given to those who have distinguished themselves through years of service to the SAF by giving them the title of Senior Member. I would base the advancement to Senior Member on years of membership in the SAF, and I would make it long enough to be meaningful, such as 20-25 years. I would not base Senior Membership on acts of distinguished service to the profession, since the grade of Fellow could be reserved for this group."

It is easy to recognize that there is still much diversity of opinion. The Membership Committee earnestly requests that those Section chairmen and Membership chairmen who have not provided the Council Membership Committee with their opinions do so as soon as possible. In addition any individual member desiring to express his views may do so by writing the Council Membership Committee which consists of W. C. Bramble, W. D. Hagenstein, and the undersigned.

B. E. ALLEN

Civil Service Commission Explains J. F. Examination

The following exchange of correspondence between the Society's Committee on Civil Service and the U. S. Civil Service Commission will be self-explanatory.

For additional background information on the entrance level forester examinations for federal service, readers are invited to refer to the article "Federal Forester Qualifications" by K. M. Daniels in the September issue of the JOURNAL.

Society of American Foresters
Washington, D. C.

August 5, 1960

United States Civil Service Commission
Washington 25, D. C.
Gentlemen:

The Council of the Society of American Foresters on May 10, 1960, acted to request the Civil Service Commission to require that applicants for admission to the junior professional examination (for forester) be graduated from an institution accredited for professional instruction in forestry. The Council noted that there is such a requirement for engineers and is convinced that both the government agencies hiring foresters and the profession would be benefited by this requirement.

There are a large and increasing number of educational programs offering training in forestry which do not meet the minimum requirements for accreditation. Many of these programs have only one or two staff members and inadequate background courses, facilities and libraries. Graduates from these institutions cannot qualify as professional foresters, yet under present regulations they may qualify for the junior professional examination. The Council believes that situation is detri-

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mental to the profession and should be corrected.

Should discussion of this matter be advisable, the undersigned will be happy to meet with you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

/s/ R. J. PRESTON, *Chairman*
Civil Service Committee
/s/ HENRY CLEPPER
Executive Secretary

United States Civil Service Commission
Washington 25, D. C.
August 22, 1960

Mr. Henry Clepper
Executive Secretary
Society of American Foresters
Mills Building
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clepper:

This is in reply to the letter of August 5, 1960, signed by you and Dean R. J. Preston, Chairman of your Civil Service Committee, calling our attention to the Society Council's action of May 10 to request us to require that applicants for entrance level forester examinations be graduated from institutions accredited for professional instruction in forestry. You also informed us that the Council noted that there is such a requirement for engineers.

Evidently the Council has been misinformed about the requirements for engineers. Actually the civil service standards for Foresters are, on the whole, more demanding than those for Engineers. We have prescribed a minimum educational requirement for only those engineering positions which involve research, development, or other highly technical work. Under this requirement we accept applicants who have completed (1) a 4-year curriculum accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development (the accrediting organization for the engineering profession) or (2) a 4-year curriculum *equivalent thereto in type, scope, content, and quality.* There are a number of colleges and universities which are not fully accredited by ECPD that give training in engineering which is considered to be generally the equivalent of training in accredited schools. The Commission has never established a minimum educational requirement for nonresearch engineers, since the peculiarities of the occupation are such that some engineers have acquired professional training through on-the-job experience. Enough engineers have entered the profession this way to preclude the setting of educational requirements un-

der the terms of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944. This law restricts the establishment of minimum educational requirements to positions with duties and responsibilities which cannot be performed by persons without such education.

In establishing educational requirements the Commission's consistent policy is that the requirements must be kept broad enough to allow all qualified applicants to compete in examinations, regardless of whether or not they have completed their training in a professionally accredited school. In other words, we accept graduates from schools which are accredited by several recognized organizations, including college accrediting associations. Our reason for setting educational requirements in this manner is partly due to the fact that professional accrediting organizations deal in terms of full professional training standards and partly due to the fact that we give a rather broad interpretation to the term accredited. The professional accrediting organizations often have very exacting requirements concerning curricula, staff, facilities, etc., and some schools giving high caliber college level instruction, fail to meet a minor portion of these demanding requirements, yet graduate well-trained students. Our experience has been that the better students from such schools will compare favorably with the better students from professionally accredited schools and that they are, in fact, better trained than the poorer students from the professionally accredited schools. We feel that any requirements which would bar even a small number of qualified students from the Federal service would be unduly restrictive. Accordingly, we cannot approve the requirement you propose.

Let me assure you that this does not mean that we do not appreciate the honest and untiring efforts of a professional organization, such as yours, to raise the standards of its profession. We depend upon an aggressive organization of this kind to set the pace, but there will always be a lag between what a profession demands in the way of full professional training standards and what we must use in the way of recruiting standards. This is inherent in the nature of our respective functions.

If you have any further questions about this matter, please feel free to call them to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ C. MANSEL KEENE, *Chief Standards Division*

Deadline for Consultants Listing

Consulting foresters who wish to have their names included in the Directory of Consulting Foresters, to be published in the January 1961 JOURNAL OF FORESTRY, should apply to the Society office not later than November 1, 1960. Information supplied should follow the form used in the directory published in the January 1960 JOURNAL. Members to be listed must be in good standing, i.e., have paid 1960 Society dues.

Consultants whose listings appeared in the previous directory and who have not returned inquiry cards mailed in September should do so at once.

Upper Mississippi Valley Section Summer Meeting

With an attendance of 125 members and ladies, the Upper Mississippi Valley Section held its summer meeting in Duluth, Minn., August 18-19. Indoor sessions were in the Spalding Hotel.

Chairman F. T. Frederickson presided at the business meeting. Reports were made by several committees, including membership by John Hubbard, and state registration legislation by Arthur Ennis.

A resolution favoring the publication of a Section newsletter was passed. The members also voted to oppose transfer of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry from St. Paul to the Duluth branch.

A special report on Minnesota's Legislative Interim Committee on Forestry and Land Ownership was presented by J. H. Allison, consultant and secretary to the committee.

Henry Clepper, SAF executive secretary, reported on Society affairs and

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on plans for the sixtieth anniversary meeting, scheduled for Washington, D. C., November 13-16. Chairman Frederickson was designated as the Society's official delegate to this meeting. Frank H. Kaufert, general chairman of the joint meeting of the Society and the Canadian Institute of Forestry, reported on preliminary plans for that meeting, to be held in Minneapolis, October 8-11, 1961.

At the Section's dinner the principal speaker was Charles A. Connaughton, SAF president. The dinner program featured musical entertainment.

A tour of the seaway port facilities of the City of Duluth concluded the program.

George T. Carlisle (1886-1960)

George T. Carlisle, co-founder, president of Prentiss & Carlisle Co., Inc., Timberland Managers, Consulting Foresters and Engineers of Bangor, Maine, died suddenly at his home in Bangor on May 17, 1960.

Mr. Carlisle was widely known throughout New England in the timber appraisal and management field and highly respected by those in the industry.

A native of Edgecomb, Maine, he attended Lincoln Academy and graduated from the University of Maine in 1909 with a B.S. degree in forestry.

Mr. Carlisle was considered outstanding in the forestry field and did work in British Columbia, the Gaspe Coast, Quebec, and in the South. He worked with the State of Tennessee as an expert appraiser at the time of the creation of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park.

Mr. Carlisle's other interests included the trusteeship of a large estate involved in timberlands, and directorships in the Eastern Trust and Banking Co. and the Lincoln Trust Company. He was a longtime member of the Society of American Foresters, former president of the Bangor Chamber of Commerce and the University of Maine Alumni Council. He was also one of the original officers of the American Pulpwood Association.

L. F. Whittemore (1894-1960)

Laurence F. Whittemore, 66, of Concord, N. H., an Honorary Member of the Society of American Foresters, died in August.

Born June 8, 1894, in Pembroke, N. H., he was graduated from Pembroke Academy, then began work with

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**Data from 1959 survey "The Woodcutting Industry". Details on request.*

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the Boston and Maine Railroad. Following other industrial employment in New England and service as state tax commissioner of New Hampshire, he became in 1932 an assistant to the president of the Boston and Maine Railroad and Maine Central Railroad.

In 1946 he was named president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; in 1948, president of the New Haven Railroad; and in 1950, president of Brown Company, Berlin, N. H., one of the oldest wood-using companies in the Northeast, and a major producer of pulp and paper products.

Mr. Whittemore had a broad understanding of the importance of forest management in the Northeast. He long advocated improved woods management as a means of sustaining the numerous industries in the region that are dependent on the resource.

His election to Honorary Membership was in recognition of his cooperation with foresters and forestry interests to promote better understanding of the essentiality of the timber resource in America.

He was elected to membership in the Society of American Foresters in 1921 and became a Senior Member in 1925.

Mrs. Edward S. Edgerton (1869-1960)

Mrs. Edward S. Edgerton, author of textbooks and articles on forestry, died in Washington, D. C., August 15, 1960.

The former Daisy Priscilla Smith, Mrs. Edgerton was born in Bradford, England, and came to this country at the age of 2. She joined the editorial department of the U. S. Forest Service in 1905 and devoted her life to work for forestry. Previous to her retirement in 1938, she took a three-year leave of absence to serve as assistant state forester for Mississippi and prepared a textbook on forestry for the state's schools.

Mrs. Edgerton became an Associate Member of the Society of American Foresters in 1930.

Frank C. W. Pooler (1892-1960)

Frank C. W. Pooler, regional forester of Region 3, U. S. Forest Service, from 1920 to 1945, died July 16, 1960, in Albuquerque, N. Mex., where he has resided for the past 50 years.

Mr. Pooler was born in New York City on June 10, 1892. He was one of the nation's pioneers in the conservation field and became a forest ranger under the General Land Office in the Department of the Interior in Arizona, at the age of 22, a year before the establishment of the U. S. Forest Service. He later transferred to the Forest Service and remained with it until his retirement in 1945. His entire forestry career was spent in the Southwestern Region.

Membership Applications and Advancements

Proposals for admission, advancement, and reinstatement received in the Society office during the month of August are listed below.

Action on the eligibility of those proposed for membership as listed below will be taken by the Council as of October 31, 1960.

Communications from the voting members regarding the membership eligibility of these persons should be received in the Society office prior to that date.

Appalachian Section

Junior Grade

Bond, D. L., Area Forester, Continental Can Co., Inc., Ridgeland, S. C. (Reinstatement).
Hubble, W. A., Service Forester, Virginia Div. of Forestry, Halifax, Va. (Affiliate 1955.)

Students Eligible for Automatic Advancement

DUKE UNIVERSITY

Roberts, B. R.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

Hagwood, R. L. Johnson, H. M.

Central States Section

Junior Grade

Students Eligible for Automatic Advancement

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Haubry, N. F. Reid, P. O.
Hedges, W. L. Weadick, M. E.

Columbia River Section

Member Grade

Bjornsen, R. L., Dist. Ranger, USFS,

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Baker Ore. (Affiliate 1953, Junior 1957).
Taube, A. H., 1350 West 15th Ave., Eugene, Ore. (Junior 1951 Rein. 1955).

Affiliate Grade

Neils, G. F., Woods Foreman, St. Regis Paper Co., Glenwood, Wash.
Stone, W. D., Asst. Ranger, USFS, Silver Lake, Ore.

Gulf States Section

Junior Grade

Dillon, J. L., Cons. Forester, The Champion Paper & Fibre Co., Cleveland, Texas (Affiliate 1957).
Ruby, J. D., Forester, Southern Pine Lbr. Co., Pineland, Texas (Affiliate 1955).

Students Eligible for Automatic Advancement

LOUISIANA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Gillette, C. N.	Thomas, A. B.
Harbuck, R. S.	Tubbs, C. L.
Oliver, H. E.	Weldon, J. D.
Thiels, P. J.	Winberry, K. R.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Bardwell, J. L.	Kinsella, N. J.
Fogg, P. J.	Monroe, J. F.
Goldman, J. M.	Whitehead, G. W.

Associate Grade

Broadfoot, W. M., Soil Scientist, USFS, Stoneville, Miss.

Inland Empire Section

Member Grade

Kizer, R. D., Forester, USFS, St. Maries, Idaho, Univ. Idaho, BSF, 1956 (Junior 1956).

Intermountain Section

Student Grade

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

Sjoblom, P. L.

Affiliate Grade

Grover, F. H., Forester, USFS, Kamas, Utah.

Northern California Section

Junior Grade

Gilden, E. E., Extension Forester, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif. (Affiliate 1955).

Member Grade

Anderson, H. W., Forester, Pacific S. W. Forest & Range Expt. Sta., Berkeley, Calif. (Reinstatement).

Northern Rocky Mountain Section

Member Grade

Bolle, A. W., Assoc. Prof., Mont. State Univ., Missoula, Mont. Mont. State, BSF, 1937 (Junior 1956).

Ozark Section

Junior Grade

Students Eligible for Automatic Advancement

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Grunwald, C. H.	Jones, B. L.
	Runge, N. W.

Southeastern Section

Student Grade

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Allison, H. D.	Parten, T. R.
Mears, C. P.	Womble, J. R.

Junior Grade

Crosby, W. N., Farm Forester, Fla. Forest Service, Marianna, Fla. Auburn Univ., BSF, 1954.
Reid, T. M., Forester, International Paper Co., Camilla, Ga. (Reinstatement).
Sample, E. A., Forester, U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co., Birmingham, Ala. Auburn Univ., BSF, 1954.

Students Eligible for Automatic Advancement

AUBURN UNIVERSITY

Davidson, J. R.	O'Gara, J. D.
Ezell, R. C.	Thompson, B. O.
Mason, N. M.	Woodyard, G. G.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Beland, J. W.	Gibbons, B. W.
Benson, L. G.	Haddock, W. H.
Brewer, W. P.	Helton, C. S.
Carswell, E. P.	Nease, E. T.
Claxton, C. T.	Pittman, J. D.
Cobb, J. B.	Spivey, W. R.
Dukes, D. W.	Stephens, C. R.
Free, C. B.	Turk, G. B.
Garrett, J. M.	Woodward, L. A.

Member Grade

Smith, J. E., Asst. Forester, U. S. Steel Corp., Fairfield, Ala. Auburn Univ., BSF, 1949 (Junior 1954).
Vilece, E. A., Asst. Industrial Forester, Gulf States Paper Corp., Tuscaloosa, Ala. Auburn Univ., BSF, 1957 (Junior 1957).

Southwestern Section

Junior Grade

Lane, L. E., Forester, Bur. of Land Mgmt., Albuquerque, N. Mex. (Reinstatement).

Upper Mississippi Valley Section

Junior Grade

Lauber, D. H., 2926 4th Ave., East, Hibbing, Minn. Univ. Minn., BSF, 1960.

Student Eligible for Automatic Advancement

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Salomonsen, F. E.

Wisconsin-Michigan Section

Junior Grade

Students Eligible for Automatic Advancement

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Benson, D. A.	Horning, P. A.
Dickerson, B. P.	Massello, J. W.
Dissmeyer, G. E.	Messner, R. M.
Duryea, R. A.	Peterson, W. B.
Fowler, A. L.	Ross, L. L.
Fowler, G. S.	Schmidtman, D. M.
Fralish, J. S.	Ward, D. J.
Hearl, M. F.	Winkler, F. J.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Eberhart, J. E.

Member Grade

Schomaker, C. E., Graduate Asst., Mich. State Univ., East Lansing, Mich. Penn. State, BSF, 1950, MF, 1954 (Junior 1954).

No Section

Corresponding Grade

Ibanez, Carlos Aurelid Lopez, Forest Engineer, Ministry of Agric., Bogata, Colombia, South America.
Jazirei, M. H., Forest Research Officer, Ministry of Agric., Tehran, Iran.

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Forestry News

Observance of National Forest Products Week

For the first time, the forest products industry of the U. S. and Canada has set aside a specific week for recognition of the contributions made by the forests and their products to a better way of life. Sponsored by Hoo-Hoo International, a lumberman's fraternity, and with backing from many sources, the week of October 16-22 has been designated National Forest Products Week.

At its meeting at Grand Isle, La., in May, the Council of the SAF unanimously endorsed this observance and recommended strong Section and Chapter support and participation. Council member W. D. Hagenstein in a memorandum to all Sections and Chapters noted: "This occasion will give foresters a fine opportunity to emphasize the important part our profession plays in the management of land for a permanent supply of forest products for the use and benefit of the American people."

Jack S. Berry, SAF member, Sacramento, Calif., is national coordinator for Forest Products Week.

(As this issue goes to press a resolution calling for the establishment of an annual National Forest Products Week had been introduced by United States Senator John L. McClellan, passed the Senate, and was awaiting action by the House.)

Kimball Named Executive Director of National Wildlife Federation

Appointment of Thomas L. Kimball of Denver, Colo., to the position of executive director of the National Wildlife Federation effective September 1, 1960, was announced by President Claude D. Kelley, Atmore, Ala. Kimball succeeds to the post formerly held by Ernest Swift, who relinquished it in March due to reasons of ill health. Business Manager J. A. Brownridge has been serving as acting executive director during the interim period. Swift, who resides in Rice Lake, Wis., continues to serve the National Wildlife Federation as a conservation adviser.

Except for four years of service in the U. S. Air Force during World War II, Kimball served in many capacities with the Arizona Game and Fish Commission during the period of 1939 to 1952 and was executive director for the last five years. In 1952, he became executive director of the Colorado Game and Fish Department and served in that capacity until accepting the position with the National Wildlife Federation.

Record Tree Planting by Southern Pulp & Paper Industry

An eleven-state survey conducted by the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, Atlanta, Ga., shows that pulp and paper companies and independent suppliers of pulpwood in 1959-1960 were responsible for planting on industry lands and distributing to other private landowners 401 million seedlings. Over 58 percent of these tree seedlings were produced in 19 industry-operated nurseries in the South.

Soil Conservation Leader Dies

Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, internationally known as the "father of soil conservation," died in Burlington, N. C., July 7, 1960. A resident of Falls Church, Va., Dr. Bennett retired April 30, 1952, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture after nearly half a century of service to the nation.

Born in North Carolina in 1881, Hugh Bennett began his professional career in 1903 following graduation from the University of North Carolina. He entered the old Bureau of Soils in the Department of Agriculture and was assigned to field duty on soil surveys. His government pamphlet, *Soil Erosion a National Menace*, published in 1928 aroused national interest. He was put in charge of the soil erosion and soil and water conserva-

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tion research and surveys that were launched soon afterward, was made chief of the Soil Erosion Service in the Department of the Interior in 1933, and appointed chief of the Soil Conservation Service when it was established in the Department of Agriculture in 1935. He remained its chief until 1951 when he was made special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, from which post he retired.

Dr. Bennett was the author of five books, hundreds of technical and popular articles on soil and water conservation, and many pamphlets. He was a Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy, the American Geographical Society, and the AAAS, and a founder of the Soil Conservation Society of America. He held two honorary degrees, from the University of North Carolina and Clemson Agricultural College.

National Conference on Water Pollution

The first federally sponsored Conference on Water Pollution will be held at a 3-day session beginning December 12, 1960, at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

More than 1,000 national leaders from all walks of life are expected to attend and organizations to be invited will include a broad sampling of national groups with a special stake in maintaining adequate supplies of clean water. Sponsored by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the conference is being called at the direction of President Eisenhower.

AAAS Meeting

The meeting of Section O (Agriculture) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, December 27-30. The topic for the Section symposium will be "Land-Zoning in Relation to Agriculture, Suburban, Industrial, Forest, and Recreational Needs of the Future."

The JOURNAL will carry the program of that meeting in the November issue.

Private & Industrial

Eastern Names General Manager of Woodlands

Appointment of Wilfred M. McKay as general manager—woodlands of Eastern Fine Paper and Pulp Division, Standard Packaging Corp., Bangor, Maine, has been announced. Mr. McKay succeeds D. B. Demeritt who has resigned to devote full time to his responsibilities with the Dead River Company of which he is vice president and director. Mr. McKay has been an employee of the Eastern organization since 1944, serving successively as supervisor of trucking operations, wood superintendent, and woods operations.

I.P. Announces Changes in Northern Woodlands

Changes in the Northern Woodlands Department of International Paper Company were announced recently by Lawrence J. Kugelman, Northern Division woodlands manager.

George M. Blaisdell, resident manager of Woodlands, Maine, and manager of the company's wholly-owned subsidiary, International Logging Corporation, is retiring after more than 30 years of company service.

Morris R. Wing has been named to succeed Mr. Blaisdell in both positions. In addition, George M. Blaisdell, Jr., has been appointed general superintendent of International Logging Corporation which operates the company's timberlands in northwestern Maine.

Chesapeake Corp. Appoints Two Foresters

Joseph B. Vinson, of Raleigh, N. C., has been engaged as general forestry assistant of The Chesapeake Corporation of Virginia, according to an announcement by Carl A. Olsson, vice president and general woodlands manager.

J. H. Johnson, chief forester, said Mr. Vinson is making his headquarters in West Point, Va. Another addition to the staff—Robert F. Brake, of Halifax, N. C.—will be an area forester working out of Lynchburg. Both Vinson and Brake are forestry graduates of North Carolina State College.

Diamond National Promotes R. J. Wood

Raymond J. Wood has been promoted to director of forest management for the Diamond Match Division of Diamond National Corporation. The announcement was made recently by I. H. Koenig, general manager of the Diamond Match Division.

Mr. Wood has been with Diamond National for eleven years as manager of the land and timber departments in Minnesota and Colorado. He had previously worked for the University of Minnesota—from which he received

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A member of the Forest Products Research Society, he is presently vice president of the Timber Producers Association and secretary of the Division of Forest Products of the SAF. He is a veteran of World War II, having served with the Air Force in the Pacific Theatre.

Forester Named Company Vice President

The Southern Pine Lumber Company, meeting in Diboll, Texas, in August announced the creation of four new company division vice president posts. Kenneth Nelson was named vice president for Land and Timber.

Simpson-Redwood Co. Hosts NW Forest Soils Council Summer Meeting

John Miles, woods manager for the Simpson-Redwood Company, welcomed some 40 foresters to the annual summer field meeting of the Northwest Forest Soils Council. This was the first Council meeting to be held in California and consisted of a two-day field tour of problem areas in the Arcata area of Humboldt County and a banquet meeting in the historic Eureka Inn.

The Council adopted a resolution inviting Northern California to be included in the area of interest of the Council. It will consider at its next meeting the suggestion that its name be changed to the Western Forest Soils Council.

Pulp and Paper Foundation Awards N. C. Scholarships

The Scholarship Committee of the Pulp and Paper Foundation, Inc., has awarded scholarships totalling $32,500 in the School of Forestry at North Carolina State College for the 1960-1961 academic year.

Announcement of the committee's action was made by Dr. R. J. Perston, dean of the College's School of Forestry, and Prof. R. G. Hitchings, faculty member of the Pulp and Paper Technology Curriculum in the School of Forestry.

Attending the committee meeting were Dr. H. Y. Charbonnier, chairman, Union Bag-Camp Corporation; Lee Darby, North Carolina Pulp Company; Harry Cotton, International Paper Company; and H. D. Cook, Dr. Kingston Johns, Dr. Preston, and Professor Hitchings, all of the College.

Public

C. W. Mattison Retires from Forest Service, Suceeded by Matthew J. Brennan

Charles W. Mattison, head of the education branch of the U. S. Forest Service's Division of Information and Education, retired from government service August 1, 1960, after more than 30 years with the Forest Service. He will remain in the conservation education field on a part-time basis organizing and conducting such a program for The American Forestry Association.

His successor is Dr. Matthew J. Brennan, formerly of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, where he had been employed by the Science, Mathematics, and Foreign Language Section of the Office of Education as specialist for elementary science. Dr. Brennan holds a Master degree in biology and a Doctorate in the field of education.

Mr. Mattison attended Cornell University where he majored in forestry and graduated with his B.S. in 1928.

His first Forest Service position was as a field assistant on the Lassen National Forest, Calif.

In 1933 when the Civilian Conservation Corps camps were organized Mattison became a CCC camp superintendent in New York and subsequently assistant to William M. Fors, then director of the state CCC camps. Later he was transferred to Pennsylvania where he represented the regional forester for the 114 camps in that state.

Forest Management
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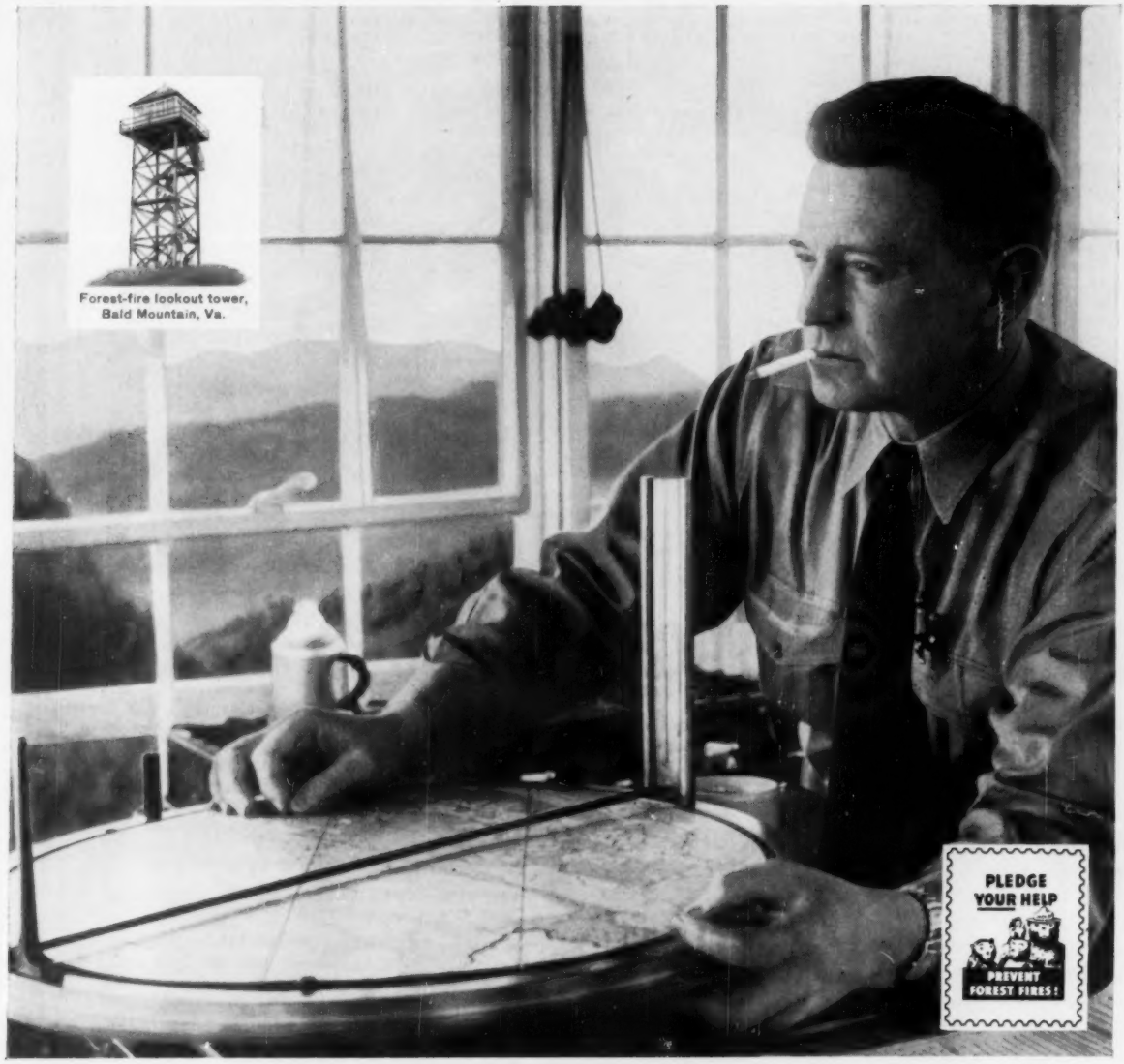

The Man in the Tower

A spiral of smoke, thin as an eyelash, appears on the horizon. Untrained eyes probably wouldn't spot it. But the man in the tower sees it, plots it, alerts fire fighters in a matter of seconds. Those seconds are the difference between life and death for our forests. Every American owes a debt of gratitude to the man in the tower and all the members of The Society of American Foresters, who work every day to save our forests.

We of The American Tobacco Company will continue to caution Americans against carelessness with matches, cigarettes and campfires. We know that everyone who helps The Society of American Foresters in the campaign against negligence not only makes the foresters' job easier, but helps the entire nation.

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Most recent acquisition of the W. T. Smith Lumber Co., Chapman, Alabama, is a 93 HP D6B Tractor equipped with a Balderson Blade*. This machine joins with another D6, two D4s and a wheeled skidder to handle trees up to 40 inches in diameter and 60 feet in length. Skidding 400 to 800 feet over hilly, wet terrain, the D6 averages 2000 board feet per hour. Production of the crew, working 9 hours a day, 5 days a week, is between 200,000 and 250,000 board feet.

Although the new D6 has been on the job only a short time, it already has a reputation as an ideal woods tractor. Mr. Russell Ost, Fleet Superintendent, singles out the service-free lifetime lubricated track rollers as one reason. "There's no possible way for contamination—any time you have grease, dirt is bound to stick to it and enter the roller with the grease." And he likes the idea of using Series 3 oil throughout the machine. "It means you don't have to carry 3 kinds of oil on your truck." W. E. Parmer, woods foreman, adds, "You can't beat the D6 for this logging!"

How long since you've taken a good hard look at your equipment? It may be that the new D6B would increase your profit far more than you imagine. Your Caterpillar Dealer knows logging. Get the facts from him and ask him to demonstrate the new D6B. Say when and where, he'll be there!

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NEW LIFETIME LUBRICATED TRACK ROLLERS with exclusive patented floating ring seals never need servicing.

PLUS THE EXCLUSIVE OIL CLUTCH – 2000 hours' service or more without adjustment.

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MODERN HEAVY-DUTY LOGGING MACHINES FOR HARD WORK

Mr. Mattison served as area forester for the Timber Production War Project in Virginia. In 1946, upon cessation of that project, he was made educational adviser in the Washington office of the Forest Service. Since then, he has served continuously in this post as educator and forestry-conservation publicist. He has written numerous articles on conservation, education, and forestry for encyclopedias, education journals, and technical magazines.

Reassignments of Interior Forestry Personnel

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, has announced several reassignments affecting key personnel in the Branch of Forestry.

Harold Weaver has transferred from the position of area forester at Portland, Ore., to central office staff, but with headquarters remaining in Portland. He is assigned to program planning of forest management activities. Earle R. Wilcox, formerly officer in charge at Klamath Agency, Ore., replaces Mr. Weaver as area forester in Portland.

Carthon R. Patrie has transferred from Gallup, N. Mex., to the newly established position of area forester in the Phoenix, Ariz., office. Mr. Patrie formerly served as area forester for the Gallup and Phoenix offices with headquarters at Gallup. The new position was established because of increasing workloads in both areas. Maurice C. Collins remains in Gallup as acting area forester.

William T. Schlick has transferred from the central office to the position of forest manager at Warm Springs Agency, Ore., replacing Francis S. VanSickle who is now in the Portland area office.

Charles D. Worthman has replaced Mr. Schlick in the central office, through transfer from Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., where he was forest manager. William E. Mouser has transferred to the Mescalero Agency position from Yakima Agency, Wash.

Forest manager positions have been established at the Seminole Agency, Dania, Fla., and at the Choctaw Agency, Philadelphia, Miss. Roger Sylvester has transferred from Navajo Agency, N. Mex., to the Seminole position; and Wilbur H. Carey has moved from the Warm Springs Agency to the Choctaw Agency.

I&E Chief Named for Portland Office

Promotion of Jack H. Wood of the Washington, D. C., office of the U. S. Forest Service to the position of chief of the Information and Education Division, Pacific Northwest Region, was announced recently by J. Herbert Stone, regional forester, Portland, Ore.

Since 1957, Wood has been assistant director of the Division of Cooperative Forest Fire Control in the Washington office.

Wood was graduated from the University of Washington in 1933 with a B.S. degree in forestry. He began his Forest Service career in the spring of 1934 on the Wenatchee National Forest.

The position of Regional I&E Division Chief became vacant with the death in February of Laurence G. Jolley, who had held the post since 1951.

Economists and Pathologist Named to PSW Station

Ernest M. Gould, Jr., has joined the staff of the U. S. Forest Service experiment station in Berkeley, Calif., where he will head up forest economics research projects dealing with recreation and mulutiple-use management, it has been announced by Dr. Keith Arnold, director of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Dr. Gould went to the station from

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Willamette Valley Lumber Co. now operates six Tree Farms—all growing timber as a crop. The Mohawk Tree Farm has recently been added to this family of scientifically managed forests which includes the George B. McCleod, Snow Peak, Black Rock, Roaring River and Trask Mountain. These six Tree Farms are growing trees for future generations.
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Harvard University, where for the past 10 years he was on the staff of the Harvard Forest. He is a graduate in forestry from the University of New Hampshire, earned a Master degree from Harvard Forest, and the M.A. and Ph.D. in economics from Harvard University.

Director Arnold also announced the appointment of Richard L. Bury to the forest economics staff.

Bury transferred to the station from the Klamath National Forest. He has also served on the White River and the Gifford Pinchot National Forests.

He is a graduate in forestry from Purdue University, holds a Master degree from Yale, and is currently completing his Ph.D. thesis for the University of Connecticut.

Robert F. Scharpf has joined the forest disease research staff of the station. He will work primarily on studies of dwarfmistletoes. A graduate of the University of Missouri, he holds a Master degree from the University of California, where he is now completing work for his Ph.D. degree in plant pathology.

Four Research Men Join Southeastern Station

Four recent appointments to the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station have been announced.

James D. Solomon is a new staff member in the Division of Forest Entomology, attached to the Forest Insect Survey Unit of the Division. He is a graduate of the University of Arkansas and holds a Master of Science degree from the same institution.

Thaddeus A. Harrington has transferred from the Southern Station to a position with the Division of Forest Management Research at the Station's Lake City Research Center at Olustee, Fla. Harrington attended Notre Dame and New York State College of Forestry, and he holds a degree in forestry from Iowa State College. Previously he has spent two years with the Central States Station, two years with national forests of the South, and six years with the Southern Station.

Clifford E. Lewis is a new range conservationist stationed at Fort Myers, Fla. He holds a B.S. from Abilene Christian College and a Master of Science from Utah State University.

Cortland E. Young, Jr., has reported to the Charleston (S.C.) Research Center. An agricultural engineer, Young will study the effects of drainage on the growth of trees in the Coastal wetlands. He is a graduate of the University of Florida and earned a Master of Science degree at Michigan State University.

Join Intermountain Staff

Robert A. Merriam, research forester, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Berkeley, Calif., has been promoted and transferred to direct a research project in watershed management in the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, according to an announcement by Director Reed W. Bailey.

Merriam attended Nebraska State Teachers College and Kansas University. He received his B.S. degree in forestry from Iowa State College in 1951 and his M.S. degree from the University of California in 1957.

Edward R. Burroughs, Jr., forester from Gallatin National Forest, Mont., has also been transferred as a research forester to the Intermountain Station. He will be engaged in water management research at Missoula Research Center. He was a forester on the Santa Fe National Forest, N. Mex., and later transferred to the Gallatin National Forest in Montana. He received a B.S. degree in forestry from Montana State University in 1953 and a B.S. degree in Civil Engineering from Montana State in 1960.

Siskiyou Supervisor Retires, Successor Announced

The appointment of John R. Philbrick as forest supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest, Grants Pass, Ore., has been announced by Regional Forester J. Herbert Stone. Mr. Philbrick succeeds Herschel Obye who recently retired after 34 years with the Forest Service.

Since 1957, Mr. Philbrick has been in the regional office, Division of Fire Control, Hazard Reduction and Law Enforcement Section.

He first worked on the Siskiyou from 1940 to 1941, leaving to enter the U. S. Army in 1941. Following his discharge from the Army in 1946, he was assigned to the supervisor's staff, Siuslaw National Forest, Corvallis. He remained there until 1951 when he was again assigned to the supervisor's staff on the Siskiyou, a position he held until he transferred to Portland in 1957.

Philbrick's Forest Service career be-

MOTHER BEAR AND CUBS on a Weyerhaeuser tree farm. Here, new trees follow the old in repeated crops, generation after generation. Started in 1941, the tree farm concept took hold quickly and soon spread throughout the nation.

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gan with summer employment from 1930 to 1934 prior to graduation from Oregon State College in 1934.

Joseph M. P. Donohoe Retires from the Tariff Commission

Joseph M. P. Donohoe, chief of the Lumber and Paper Division of the United States Tariff Commission, retired on June 30, 1960, after almost 49 years of federal government service—including nearly 40 years with the Tariff Commission. In recognition of this long and distinguished career, he received a certificate of award and a diamond-studded service pin.

Mr. Donohoe received his L.L.B. degree from Georgetown University in 1916. In 1908 he entered the federal service as a clerk in the Navy Department's Bureau of Navigation. He was a submarine patrol pilot in the Army Air Service during World War I, after which he was for a short time connected with a private firm in New York before joining the Tariff Commission in 1920. During his many years of service with the Commission, he was promoted from clerk to commodity expert, to economic analyst, and in February 1947 to chief of the Lumber and Paper Division.

Portland Forester to Washington Staff Position

Edward H. Marshall of Portland, Ore., transferred to the Washington, D. C., office of the U. S. Forest Service in August to become assistant director, State and Private Forestry, of the Division of Cooperative Forest Fire Control.

Marshall has been Cooperative Forest Fire Control Section chief in the State and Private Forestry Division of Region 6 since 1949.

A native of Portland, Marshall is a graduate of Oregon State College. He received his B.S. degree in forestry in 1936.

Marshall was appointed junior forester and joined the Wenatchee National Forest timber management staff in 1937. In 1944 he was transferred from the position of district ranger on the Siskiyou to the regional office in Portland to become assistant chief of the CFFC section. In 1949 he was promoted to section chief.

Forest Service Laboratory Dedication

A new U. S. Forest Service laboratory will be dedicated in ceremonies at Gulfport, Miss., on October 16. The two-story building will provide modern laboratory and office facilities for three units of the Southern Forest Experiment Station: the Southern Institute of Forest Genetics, the Forest Disease Laboratory, and the Forest Insect Laboratory.

Speakers will include the Honorable John C. Stennis, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, who will give the dedicatory address, and Herman E. Baggenstoss, president of the Forest Farmers Association. Dr. Richard E. McArdle, chief of the Forest Service, will officially open the laboratory. Other speakers and guests will be leaders of forest industry, landowners, members of local, state, and federal agencies, and other conservationists.

Andrews to Rocky Mountain Research Post

Stuart R. Andrews has been appointed acting division chief for the Division of Forest Disease Research at the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Fort Collins, Colo. The transfer became effective September 4, 1960, according to Director Raymond Price.

During the past 7 years, Dr. Andrews has served as the laboratory leader of the Station's Forest Disease Laboratory in Albuquerque, N. Mex. Before entering the U. S. Forest Service in 1953, he had been a forest pathologist for the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering for about 18 years at Albuquerque and at Columbus, Ohio. He is a nationally recognized authority on western red rot and dwarfmistletoe of ponderosa pine and the author of numerous technical publications. During World War II, he served as a captain in the U. S. Army Medical Corps in the Pacific theater.

Dr. Andrews received his B. S. degree from Yale Scientific School in 1933, his M. F. degree from Yale University School of Forestry in 1935, and his Ph.D. from University of Minnesota in 1947.

D. P. Worley Appointed to Rocky Mountain Staff

Raymond Price, director of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colo., has announced the appointment of David P. Worley to the research staff at Flagstaff, Ariz.

Mr. Worley is to be a project leader on the recently established Beaver

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Creek Watershed Evaluation Project. Since 1957, he has been conducting studies in forest economics at Berea Forest Research Center in Kentucky. He graduated from New York State College of Forestry in 1943, received his Master degree from Duke University in 1947, then taught forest management at Pennsylvania State University for 10 years.

Worley is author of 20 publications, mostly on aerial photo interpretation and woody plant control.

Schools

California Broadens Graduate Study

The opportunities for graduate study in forestry at the University of California will be broadened by the addition of a program leading to the Doctor of Philosophy degree in forestry.

In announcing the establishment of the new Ph.D. program, U.C. Forestry Dean Henry J. Vaux said that it opens avenues for advanced study and research in the science of forestry, with emphasis on silviculture, forest regulation, and forest research methods.

He emphasized that the University's Graduate Division will continue to offer its long-established doctoral programs in forest-related sciences, as well as the forestry degree. He said that the two approaches to doctoral study are planned to be complementary and to make fullest use of the broad educational and research resources of the University.

NY Holds Annual Hardwood Grading Course

The State Universcity College of Forestry at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., will again conduct its annual Hardwood Lumber Grading Short Course October 31-November 4 at its main campus in Syracuse. The announcement was made recently by Dean Hardy L. Shirley.

Lillard Nicely, hardwood lumber grading authority and past director of the National Hardwood Lumber Association's Grading School at Memphis, Tenn., will again conduct the short course this year.

Course coordinator will be Prof. Russell C. Deckert, who is in charge of the college's service-to-industry program.

Yale Industrial Seminars Announced

Yale University School of Forestry announces two Industrial Forestry Seminars to be held this fall and winter.

The fifteenth in the series will be held at the School in New Haven, Conn., during the week of October 17-21, 1960, on the topic "Financial Management of Large Forest Ownerships."

Yale will cooperate with the Oregon State College School of Forestry in Corvallis in presenting the Sixteenth Industrial Forestry Seminar for two weeks beginning Monday, January 16, 1961. Nine separate subjects will be presented by well-qualified discussion leaders, emphasizing the business and long-range planning aspects of private forest management.

Enrollment in each of these Seminars is limited to 20 men whose experience will qualify them for participation.

For additional information write to: Prof. Z. W. White, Yale School of Forestry, 205 Prospect Street, New Haven 11, Conn., *or* Dean W. F. McCulloch, School of Forestry. Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.

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Forestry Employment

S.A.F. members are privileged to insert one 60-word advertisement in this column without charge. Forest industries desiring to employ foresters may insert advertisements at the rate of $4 per column inch. Copy must be received by the end of this month for an advertisement to appear in the issue after next.

Obviously the Society cannot assume responsibility beyond making it possible for prospective employee and employer to enter into negotiations.

Positions Available

The University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, calls for applications by 1 November 1960 for a Senior Research Fellowship. The position is initially for one year but may be renewable for a second. The salary will be in the range £A2200 to £A2600, and up to £A500 may be made available for cost of travel to and from Australia. Conditions of the fellowship may be obtained from Australian News & Information Bureau, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y. or J. S. Rogers, Dean of Graduate Studies, University of Melbourne.

State agricultural experiment station has challenging opening for research man to direct program in forest products investigations. Excellent facilities and considerable latitude in developing broad program to find new uses for low quality wood. Ph.D. or M.S. with additional graduate training required.
Box Q, Journal of Forestry, Mills Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Positions Wanted

Forester, B.S.F., N. Y. State College of Forestry, 1959. Forest Mgmt. major. Ranger School graduate. Age 26, married. Experience: One summer with F.S. in Oregon (road location and fire suppression), 1½ years with private timber management consultants in South (prism cruising, timber marking, boundary location, damage appraisals, mapping, photo interpretation, supervision of wood crews, timber preservation and preparation of mgmt. plans). Desire responsible position in industry, preferably in Northeast.
Box R, Journal of Forestry, Mills Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Forester, B.F., 1956 Stephen F. Austin College. Age 26, married, two children, veteran. Experience: state and private forestry and summer employment with U. S. Forest Service (in South); also T8I, CFI, timber marking surveying, tree planting operations, fire control, pest control, and public relations. Prefer position in private industry with opportunity for advancement.
Box S, Journal of Forestry, Mills Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Forester, B.S.F. 1947, NHLA Lumber School Grad. Excellent top level experience in hardwood management, land and timber acquisition, stumpage purchase, sawmill and veneer log grading and purchase. Supervision of logging and sawmill operations of company and contractors. Age 38, married, family.
Box T, Journal of Forestry, Mills Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Forester, B.S.F., Michigan State, 1960; management curriculum. Age 24, single. Experience: Two summers, U. S. Forest Service in Oregon, timber cruising, road surveying, and fire lookout. Desire position with private or public agency.
Box U, Journal of Forestry, Mills Building, Washington 6, D. C.

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This tree may help you sell your product in 1989

Thirty years from now, this seedling—and millions of others planted this spring for Packaging Corporation of America—will be made into packages that will give your products complete protection . . . extra sales appeal. Meanwhile, these trees will provide shelter for wildlife, recreation areas for sportsmen and play an important part in America's vital conservation of natural resources.

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You can set your sights on extra cutting profit the minute you use the new Homelite 700G gear-drive chain saw.

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Set your sights on the extra profits you can make day-in-day-out . . . cutting with the new Homelite 700G. Ask your nearby Homelite dealer for a free demonstration of the new Homelite 700G, and be sure to see all 8 models in the new full Homelite line.

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